# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. | Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. | TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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**The North Carolinian.**

**Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,**

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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## Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—C. W. Grandy.

Clerk—Wm. Krauss.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster—T. A. Price.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

### LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

## Professional & Business Cards.


C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL.

**C. C. & W. F. POOL, Attorneys at Law, Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

**C. W. GRANDY, Jr., Attorney at Law AND GENERAL COLLECTOR, Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Office—North of Main Street.

**THE Albemarle Bank AT Elizabeth City, N. C.**

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

**Terms—$2.00 a Day.**

**THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.**

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

**JOHN DETRICK,**

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

**Lager Beer Saloon,**

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.


### Earth's Sentinels.

We are sentinels all, on the hills of time,
In every station and every clime—
In fluttering youth and in manhood's prime;
Even old age,
With its scribbled page—
Watching for something without its cage!

Watching the sun with its golden glow;
Watching the shadows that come and go;
Watching the tide in its ebb and flow;
Wand'ring the while
Over many a mile
Of mystic waste, with a frown or smile.

Watching the birds as they flit away;
Watching the curtains of closing day,
Golden and crimson, around us play;
Wond'ring how much
Of the bright and gay
Of life will fade at the lightest touch.

Watching the clouds as they steal along;
Watching the singers, whose plaintive song
Murmurs the arches of life among;
Wond'ring, perchance,
If in *fete* or dance,
These singers exulted when they were young.

Watching the ladder that swings to fame,
Watching with torment an humble name,
Menaced by foes with a dart of shame!
Wishing the night,
With its somber light,
Drifted away from the aching sight!

Watching the crucible melt the gold:
Watching the silver within the mold,
Telling us sadly we're growing old:
Counting the years,
With their crowding fears,
Filled with their phantoms of graves and biers.

Watching for something—we know not what!
Rooted and fixed to a narrow spot!
Present and future a mocking blot!
Watching each day,
On life's crowded way,
Something, when found, will refuse to stay!

## A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

In the year 1841, the now flourishing city of Steubenville, Ohio, was a very small place. Its population was noted for its quiet and orderly character, and there was not a single liquor saloon in the place.

Crime was very rare, and the circuit judges often had occasion to congratulate the people upon not having a single criminal case upon their calendar.

In consequence there was intense excitement in Steubenville, when, at an early hour in the morning of the seventeenth of November, in the above mentioned year, the report reached the place that the corpse of a man had been found in the woods within a hundred yards of the last house of the town, and close to the Pittsburgh turnpike, with every indication that an atrocious murder had been committed. The sheriff, accompanied by some fifty citizens, immediately hastened to the spot indicated to him by the person who had discovered the remains of the murdered man. That person was a decrepit old woman, who had gone out to gather brushwood. No one would have suspected her under any circumstances of having had anything to do with the bloody deed, and, beside, she manifested such unfeigned horror in describing what she had seen at the dismal spot in the woods, that she was unhesitatingly allowed to go about her business.

Upon arriving at the scene of the supposed murder, the sheriff and his companions saw at a glance that a terrible crime had been committed. The dead man was covered all over with frozen gore, and seven wounds, apparently inflicted with a sharp knife, were found upon the body. His head was still covered with a nice felt hat. His face presented a most ghastly aspect.

A terrible gash extended from the left temple to the right jaw. Another gash was in the forehead. The victim was dressed in a substantial fur coat. He was apparently forty-two years old.

When his pockets were examined they were found to be entirely empty. But close to the body was found an old fashioned wallet. It was still open, as if its contents had been taken from it, and as if he who had emptied it had afterward thrown it away.

At a distance of about ten yards from the corpse, near an old log, lay a peculiarly shaped fur cap. It could not have belonged to the murdered man, for, as we have said before, he had his hat on his head.

The ground was covered with snow, and there were a number of light footprints visible in it. These were the only indications of the perpetrator of the horrible crime.

The coroner was sent for, and until his arrival the sheriff and his companions went to the Ohio tavern, which was situated at no great distance from the scene of the murder.

When the sheriff told the landlord of the murder, and described to him the appearance of the corpse, the landlord exclaimed at once:

"Great God! that poor fellow cannot be anybody else than Mr. Sammis, the Pittsburgh cattle dealer. He was here last night, and took supper with another man from Pittsburgh, whose name was Belson or Wilson, and who rode on toward Pittsburgh immediately after he had left the table. Mr. Sammis sat in the front room with me and Jack Capon for an hour, when the two went out together."

Jack Capon was a dissolute but very good natured fellow, about thirty years old, who had a decided aversion to work, and a still more decided predilection for strong drink.

He could not get any whisky at Steubenville, and hence he often walked for miles and miles in order to obtain a "wee drop" of whisky. When he was successful he returned with his hat full of bricks to Steubenville, where he had frequently been punished by the "squire" for intoxication, with fine and imprisonment. Still, everybody liked him because he had an excellent, unselfish heart, and never forgot a favor done him.

"What sort of hat did Capon wear last night?" asked the sheriff.

"Why, no hat, but a fur cap—made of beaver skin—with two ear covers."

"Was this the cap?" said the sheriff, producing the fur cap which he had found near the corpse of the murdered man, and which he had thus far been holding under his cloak.

"Yes," exclaimed the landlord, "that is Capon's cap, and no mistake; where did you find it?"

The sheriff told him. Everybody seemed horror-struck at the idea that poor Jack Capon should have committed so atrocious a crime.

Men were immediately dispatched to hunt up Jack Capon. They did not find him at his wonted haunts in Steubenville; but a man who was well acquainted with his habits, said if he could be found anywhere it would be at the cabin of old Sim Brooks.

Brooks lived in the woods on the Pittsburgh side of Steubenville about one mile from the spot where the corpse of Mr. Sammis had been found. Like Jack Capon, old Brooks was fond of whisky, and the two would frequently drink together until they were utterly oblivious of the cares and sorrows of this world, which, as they thought, had not treated either of them too well.

So to Brooks' cabin went the men. They knocked at the front door, which was locked. For several minutes there was no response. At last old Brooks himself opened the door. They saw at a glance that he was in an alarming state of intoxication.

"Is Jack Capon here?" they asked.

"Ye-ye-yes," hiccoughed Brooks; he is lying asleep yonder, behind the stove."

Then the drunken old fellow went back to his lounge, and a minute later he was found asleep again. The men steeped up to Capon. He was drunk also. His coat and shirt were covered with blood. They exchanged significant glances, and aroused him not without considerable difficulty.

"What do you want?" he asked, yawning.

"The sheriff wants you, Jack."

"The sheriff! What for? I hain't done nothing."

"You are suspected of having murdered a Mr. Sammis, of Pittsburgh."

"Go away! I murdered a Mr. Sammis? You must be loony."

"Look at yourself."

Capon looked at his clothes. The sight of the bloody stains on them caused him to sober up at once.

"How did I get these stains on my coat and shirt?" he stammered out at last.

"Don't you know anything about them?" they asked.

"No—no! You say murder was committed?"

"Come—come, Jack Capon," they replied, "you can't fool anybody by pleading ignorance. What did you do with your cap?"

He looked about the room.

"Some one must have taken it away," he said, at last.

"You left it near the corpse of the murdered man."

"Was it found there? Great God—great God!"

He buried his face in his hands, and begun to cry.

Then he followed the men, who also took old Sim Brooks along, willingly, to the Ohio tavern, where the coroner had meanwhile arrived. The sheriff appeared soon afterward with some men who were carrying the gory, frozen corpse of the victim. Jack Capon was conducted to the corpse. As he caught sight of it he recoiled in horror.

"It's Mr. Sammis," he gasped out. "Poor Sammis, who has murdered him?"

"You were the last seen in his company," said the sheriff; "your cap was found near the corpse; your clothes are blood-stained; who but you can be the murderer?"

"I am innocent!" cried Capon, desperately. "I got tight at Brooks'. I don't know how I got this blood on my clothes, nor how my cap got near the corpse. I have even forgotten that I was with this poor gentleman."

The coroner impaneled a jury, and, in the first place, took them to the spot in the woods where the murder had been committed. Jack Capon, who had been, meanwhile, heavily ironed, was also conveyed thither. The footprints near the point where the corpse of the murdered man had lain were not very distinct, but they seemed to correspond exactly with the soles of Capon's shoes.

Returning to the Ohio tavern, the coroner swore Sim Brooks, who by this time had become perfectly sober, and who stated that last night, about half-past ten, Jack Capon had come to his cabin and asked him if he had any whisky. He had given him half a dozen drinks, whereupon Capon had wanted still more, but he had no more. Capon had then shown him a ten dollar gold piece, and asked him if he knew where any whisky could be bought. He had answered if he would go to Mike Perry's he might get some. There Capon had gone, and returned with whisky, but without his cap, and with his shirt and the front part of his coat all bloody.

Brooks added that he had asked Capon how he got the blood on him. Capon was so drunk that he could not give a very intelligible account of what had happened to him, but he had said something about having had a fall and hurt himself.

Upon hearing this evidence the prisoner exclaimed:

"Yes—yes, that's true—I do remember it now. I made a short cut through the woods to Mike Perry's house, where I got the whisky, and returned by pretty much the same route, when I stumbled over something and fell."

The jury rendered a verdict against him, and he was committed for trial. His pockets were then examined, and the ten dollar gold piece, which Sim Brooks had mentioned, was found.

Capon said that Sammis, who had taken an interest in him, had given it to him. This was considered a flimsy falsehood, and everybody was convinced that Jack Capon was guilty.

A messenger, with the news of Sammis' murder, was dispatched to Pittsburgh, where it created profound sensation. It turned out that the murdered man had nearly $20,000 in large bank bills on his person. Sammis' brother Mark, a wholesale grocer, and a very energetic man, accompanied the messenger back to Steubenville, and engaged special counsel to assist him in the prosecution of Capon. The latter was tried and convicted, but the jury having to fix his punishment, he was not sentenced to death, but to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The prisoner was overwhelmed with grief because of his conviction. He never tired of protesting his innocence, and his eyes were constantly red and swollen from weeping. He was taken to the penitentiary at Columbus, where he was at first very harshly treated; but his amiable disposition was not long in making so agreeable an impression upon the keepers that many privileges were granted to him. These he never abused; on the contrary, he proved an efficient assistant to the prison authorities on more than one occasion, so that they wondered how this good-natured man could have been capable of committing so heinous a crime.

Five years passed by, when an event occurred which proved beyond a doubt that Capon was after all an entirely innocent man.

A cotton broker, named Wilson, at Savannah, Ga., had long been on bad terms with his wife. Finally he charged her with adultery, and sued for a divorce. The wife thereupon accused him of having murdered a man on the sixteenth of November, 1841, on the day after leaving Pittsburgh, Pa., and of having robbed his victim of $20,000 in $500 and $1,000 bank bills.

She said that she had to wash on the next day, when he had unexpectedly returned to Pittsburgh, her husband's shirt, which had been blood stained, and she charged him with having killed somebody. He had confessed to her what he had done, and they had left Pittsburgh a few days later and gone South.

Wilson was arrested, and the authorities at Steubenville at once communicated with. The sheriff who had arrested Capon, and who was still in office, came personally to Savannah with a requisition from the governor of Ohio. When he had his first interview with Wilson, the latter, who was terrified beyond measure by the prospect of the scaffold, asked him whether a full confession would save him.

"If you are guilty, it will be, maybe, the only thing that will save your life," replied the sheriff.

Thereupon Wilson made a clean breast of it. He said he had waylaid Sammis, who had left his horse at a house three miles from Steubenville, and had attacked him with a knife. Sammis had offered the most desperate resistance, and had compelled him to stab him often before he had succumbed.

When the sheriff arrived with his prisoner at Steubenville, the exasperated people could be barely prevented from lynching Wilson.

The governor of the State, upon receiving a certified copy of Wilson's confession, immediately granted a full pardon to Capon, to whom the Legislature, which happened to be in session at Columbus at the time, voted the sum of $1,000 to idemnify him for the sufferings he had innocently undergone.

It is needless to try to describe Capon's joy at this unexpected change in his fortunes. He returned to Steubenville, where the people received him amid manifestations of unfeigned joy.

At the next term of the circuit court, Wilson was sentenced to be hanged, the court saying that the enormity of his crime had been augmented by his suffering an innocent man to be punished for it.

Capon gave a proof of genuine magnanimity by going to Columbus and asking the governor to spare Wilson's life; but the governor refused to interfere. So Wilson was hanged at Steubenville on the fourth of January, 1847.

### The American Girl's Beau.

The American girl is left wholly to her own guardianship. She has half a dozen intimates among the young fellows of her set; she corresponds with them, accompanies them to concerts and the opera unchaperoned, and sometimes winds up the evening by a supper at a restaurant which ends in the small hours. They are not ostensibly lovers—they are friends, *bons camarades.* She finds the half-friendly, half-passionate intercourse more intoxicating than love-making. She opens the depths of her innocent heart to the vulgar prying eyes; the favored intimate becomes an *habitue* of the house. In a few months, perhaps weeks, he knows more of the secret feelings, desires, aims of the girl, than her sister or brother, or the mother who bore her. He treats her personally with a liberty which is graduated by her individual character. But it is inevitably a liberty. The girl as inevitably ends by loving him; the more unworldly, the more pure she is, the more likely is she to mistake his course as honorable. In the meanwhile, the man has not the slightest idea of marrying her; a very small minority of young men are in a marrying mood in these hard times; he has just as little idea of dishonoring or even injuring her in public esteem, but he accepts the intimacy or friendship of a young girl as one of the good things which society offers him; he would be a dull fool if when lovely Thais is left to sit beside him he did not take the goods the gods provide him. Meanwhile American society rules that the father and mother of the girl shall remain perfectly passive. The man may be the most desirable or unsuitable husband for their daughter, but they have no right to interfere until he formally proposes. If they should "ask his intentions" according to the rational custom of our forefathers, the girl herself would be the first to rebel on the ground that she was made ridiculous, and that her "friend" was mistaken for her lover. When the friend betakes himself to fresh fields, the woman controls her disappointment as she can, and marries somebody for an establishment or a home; or finds her pain too sharp to bear, and there is a murder or a suicide, and the usual chatter of insanity.

### The Black Hills.

The Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* prints a letter from Wilfred Herrick, written at Custer City, which says: "After a long, tedious, and cold trip, we arrived at this place. I visited the surrounding claims of Custer and Hill Cities, situated on French and Spring gulches. Found numerous claims opened to bed rock, and have taken the pains to prospect several of the best known of them, selecting 'pay dirt' carefully from bed rock, and have found an average of about one 'color' to the pan, and so fine that it would not exceed from fifty cents to one dollar a day to the man if faithfully worked. I have met several Colorado miners who have been here for the past three months; one of them, Mack James, who is well known in your county, tells me that he has yet to see anything that will pay day's wages. In Cheyenne I heard that James Allen had brought in $1,000 in dust from his claim in Spring gulch, situated about eight miles below town on what is known as Montana bar; so to this claim I hastened, and found two men working for Allen, who had an eighty foot bedrock tunnel run. I prospected this claim carefully, taking an average of the pay dirt, and found an average of one color to the pan. Claim owners are trading claims, when they can get a chance, for flour and bacon. So much for 'mining.' This portion of the country has a soil of great richness, with a scarcity of water, however, the surface being rather flat. What mountains there are are set alone in parks, and are rather hills than mountains. The timber is very fine, indeed; a great portion of the pine will cut three lengths of fifteen feet logs without trimming a limb. The grass has already come up, there being no snow. I think I shall start home soon."

### An Old Hiding Place.

A few weeks ago Jacob Klinck, a farmer near Fox Chase, Pa., was sawing down a large chestnut tree when the teeth of the saw came in contact with some metallic substance. Fearing the presence of something explosive, he directed the workmen to saw on the other side of the tree. They did so. After the tree had been felled a gold watch, two gold pencil cases and a gold chain were found imbedded in the wood, eighteen inches from the surface. They were wrapped in a soiled sock. The tree was sawn off close to the ground, and they had evidently been hidden at the junction of two roots and the wood had grown over and inclosed them. The watch was old fashioned, having a case which could be detached, and was inscribed with the date 1740. One of the pencil cases was provided with a pen. The other had only a pencil and was minus the seal. The chain was long and was intended to pass around the neck of the wearer. There was also a gold watch key, which, however, did not fit the watch. The tree had attained a great age, being about six feet in diameter. An old mansion once stood near by, and it is supposed that the articles in question were buried during the war of the Revolution. The watch was uninjured, except that the hands were rusted off.

CHANGED HIS BUSINESS.—A business man of Detroit who had some excresences removed from his feet by a local corn doctor, about a year ago, called at his office again a few days ago to have a bunion treated. "You are not the person who was here a year ago?" said the patient. "No," responded the chiropodist, "that was my brother." "Is he still in the business?" inquired the caller. "Not exactly; he's not in this branch of the profession; he's now on the lung!"

## A MIGHTY ENTERPRISE.

**A Railroad Across the Eastern Continent—A Great Work for Russia.**

The great feat accomplished by the United States in connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a railroad across the United States is stimulating enterprise in Europe; and it is now proposed—indeed, the plan is matured—to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a railroad through central Asia. At a conference of the geographers, recently held, Col. Bogdanowitz explained some of the details of the road, which it is expected will overcome one of the greatest obstacles to the extension of civilization, namely, the separation of a large part of Asia from Europe by vast deserts, in which no means of transit but a railroad could be of any use. A railroad alone can develop the resources of the many lands through which it would pass; and as the mineral wealth of Sibera and the Ural mountains is well known, the exploration and mining of these regions would be encouraged, and their resources developed.

It is proposed that the road shall start from Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, where is now the extreme eastern station in the network of European railroads; it will run along the Volga, the Kama, to Ekaterinbourg, on the Asiatic side of the Ural mountains, then enter Asia, proceed in the direction of Treumen and Omsk at the Irtish, cross the river, proceed by way of Kainsk to Tomsk on the Tem, a branch of the Obi, and cross that river. Tomsk is the principal center of commerce of western Siberia; thence the road will run directly to Irkutsh, at Lake Baikal; thence the road is to pass to the frontier of China, and thence it is no longer an exclusively Russian, but an international undertaking.

And here, also, the only serious engineering difficulties commence, at the mountain range of Kioghan, which, in its northern part, is crossed by the Amoor river. This range is the greatest obstacle, and it will be necessary to pass by the Mantchooria, and to lay the road from Baikal to Verhneoudinsk, through the valley of the Selenga. Then the best route by which to reach Pekin, the capital of China, near the Yellow sea (a bay of the Northern Pacific ocean), has been found to be that of Tehita and Dolounor. At the southern end the famous great wall will be crossed; it already lies in ruins in many places. The whole distance from Nijni Novgorod to Pekin will be 4,500 miles, of which 2,800 run through Russian territory.

When this plan is closely examined, according to known topographical data, the apparent difficulties dwindle down to nothing, when compared to those encountered in the western section of our Pacific railroad. The first section from Nijni Novgorod to Tomsk runs on perfectly level land (the so-called steppes), similar to our prairies. In the second section from Tomsk to Lake Baikal the country is rolling and interspersed with rivers and streams; but the greatest height is only 3,500 feet and the largest rivers are but of very moderate width and depth. The only serious difficulties, as we have said, lie at the Chinese frontier, and they are inferior to those overcome in the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada by the American engineers.

Russia has raised in fifteen years more than $1,000,000,000 with which to construct 15,000 miles of railroad, and can easily find $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 to construct a line of such value to all the civilized world.

### Confidence with Wives.

In connection with the reported reremark of a gentleman, who said he didn't believe the ladies he met in Washington street knew that the times are dull, and that their husbands are having a hard time to keep their heads above water, the Boston *Journal* relates the following: All husbands do not make their financial affairs a topic of conversation at home, and some better halves know less of their husbands' affairs than they do of their neighbors'. Some weeks since a lady was first informed of her husband's suspension by reading an announcement in a paper which she accidentally took up in a store while waiting to have an order filled. Whether it was pride or fear that prompted the secrecy cannot be stated, but what can be expected from wives in the way of true economy if they are only silent partners in the matrimonial copartnership? In 1857 a large jewelry firm sold a costly set of jewels to a lady. The firm knew that her husband was in a failing condition, but the lady had been a long and profitable customer. When the partner ordered his clerk not to charge the set which had been delivered, but to make a memorandum on the blotter, he paid the lady's integrity a high compliment. When her husband failed the jewelry came back with a note couched in such terms that the dealer only regretted that a gift of the set would be construed as an insult.

### The Burial Swindles.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times'* Middletown correspondent, referring to the frauds reported to exist in connection with the burial of the soldiers who died during the late war, and to the published stories of mutilation of bodies, says: But I have a worse story, as told by a sub-contractor in this locality, who was engaged in the business. This sub-contractor says that straight lines a mile in length were given by surveyors to the contractors, whose business it was to place the headstones. In placing the headstones, it was found that, in order to keep them in line, the stones would be placed on the breasts instead of at the head of the bodies, and it would therefore be necessary to break through many of the coffins. The contractor says that the expense was greater to dig through wood, and the government therefore paid him for all such cases $20 extra over his contract.

At this point the fraud, which had been practiced on the government in the burying of dead bodies by former parties, was brought to light. In breaking through the coffins, instead of finding the remains of some soldier, legs of mules were found in hundreds of instances; and to-day headstones, which are supposed to mark the last resting place of some dead soldier, stand but as monuments to the remains of mules.

### The English Navy.

The British navy estimates for the year 1876-77, just published, amount to £11,288,872, or about fifty million dollars. The number of officers, men and boys asked for the current financial year is 40,400, against 40,600 last year. The number of men-of-war in commission (except Indian troop ships) was 241 at the close of last year; the effective ships for general service consist of four armor-plated line of battle ships, eleven armor-plated frigates and corvettes, thirty-one other vessels of the same class, and seventy-seven war sloops and smaller ships, eleven of which are sailing. The other vessels are classified as follows: First reserve ships, armor plated, seven; others, two; gunnery and training ships, eight; stationary, receiving and depot ships, including royal yachts, ten; swinging vessels, four; troop ships, three; store ships, three; drill ships, eight; tenders, sixty-five.

## VERY STRANGE SHOWERS.

**The Showers of Flesh and Showers of Blood—Whence They Came.**

The so-called "showers of flesh" in Kentucky have been authenticated and the substances analyzed. What fell, if not flesh, were fleshy substances, and history gives us numerous instances to illustrate the truth of what is stated. It will be seen that there have been showers of blood and showers of earth, as well as of flesh. We copy the following as very interesting from the work of Flammarione:

In the early part of July, 1608, one of these pretended showers of blood fell in the outskirts of Aix (in Provence) and this shower extended to the distance of half a league from the town. Some priests, either being themselves deceived, or wishing to work upon the credulity of the people, at once attributed it to diabolic influence.

Fortunately, a person of education, M. de Peirese, examined very minutely into this apparent prodigy, studying in particular some drops that fell upon the wall of the cemetery attached to the principal church in Aix. He soon discovered that they were in reality the excrements of some butterflies which had been noticed in large numbers during the early part of July. There were no spots of the kind in the center of the town, where the butterflies had not made their appearance, and none were noticed upon the higher parts of the houses, above the level to which they flew. Besides, the presence of these drops in places protected from the air rendered it impossible that they could have had their origin in the atmosphere. He at once pointed this out to those who regarded the occurrence as miraculous; but, in despite of the proofs which he adduced, the inhabitants persisted in attributing these drops to a supernatural cause.

Severally speaking, showers of blood are not only red spots produced by certain insects, but regular showers, colored by the dust which the wind carries into the air. This general origin was not ascertained until the present century. On March 14, 1813, one of these strange showers fell in the kingdom of Naples and the two Calabrias. There fell large drops of reddish rain which many persons took for blood. A similar shower of reddish dust occurred at the opposite extremity of Abruzzes. This dust was of a yellowish hue, like cinnamon, and had a slight earthy taste; it was unctuous to the touch, and seen through a glass, contained small and hard bodies resembling pyroxene. Heat at first embrowned it, then made it black and finally gave it a reddish tint. After the action of the heat, this dust displayed, even to the naked eye, an immense number of small and brilliant points, which were of yellow mica. Its specific gravity, when deprived of hard substances, was 2.07; it was composed of silica, 33.0; aluminium, 15.5; lime, 11.6; chrome, 1.0; iron, 14.5; and carbonic acid, 9.0.

Whence came this dust? This it was found impossible to ascertain at that time. It was not until 1846 that a general examination of these rains was made and their origin found by following them up into space. In the autumn of this year a shower of reddish slime and earthy rain, which was popularly converted into a shower of blood, occurred in the south of France, at the same time that a cyclone swept over the Atlantic. Fournet gives a calculation which shows that in the Department of the Drome the clouds must have taken up from, and again discharged upon, the ground the enormous weight of 720 tons. Ehrenberg, who analyzed samples of this earth, found in them 73 organic formations, some of which were peculiar to southern America. This earth must therefore have come from the new world. The interval of time between their leaving America, Oct. 13, and their arrival in France, Oct. 17, was about four days, which gives a speed of about 18½ yards per second.

This recital of the showers of blood shows us, first, that they are a reality; secondly, that they are mostly due to dust taken up by the winds into very distant regions; thirdly, that they are not infrequent, as they have occurred on no less than 21 different occasions during the present century in Europe and Algeria. These remarkable showers mostly take place in the spring and the autumn, at the epoch of equinoctial gales.

There are many instances cited in which nutritious substances have descended in a shower. Thus, in 1824 and 1828, there was a shower so abundant, of this kind, in one of the districts of Persia, that it covered the ground to the depth of five or six inches. It was a kind of lichen of a sort already known. Cattle and sheep devoured it eagerly, and some bread was even made of it. The descent of a soft substance Muschenbroeck states to have occurred in Ireland in 1675. This was glutinous and fatty, and softened when held in the hand, and emitted an unpleasant smell when exposed to the action of the fire.

### "Big Ben," Westminster.

A visit to the great clock at Westminster, with its famous hour bell, called "Big Ben," must interest any visitor not already familiar with the wonders of London. To reach this marvelous clock it is necessary to ascend nearly four hundred steps; but the trouble is amply repaid by the sight of some of the finest views that can be had of the city and suburbs. The face of the great timepiece is twenty-two feet and six inches in diameter, and about seventy-two feet in circumference. The minute hand, a little over eleven feet in length, weighs only twenty-eight pounds, being hollow, and is made of copper. The figures measure two feet from end to end, and the minute dots are exactly one foot apart. The working portion of the clock occupies little space compared to that required by the striking power. The former can be wound up in ten minutes, while the latter takes five hours twice a week. The weights of the first are one and a half hundredweight, while those of the striking power equal one and a half tons. Were they allowed to run down, they would have a reach of one hundred and seventy-five feet. The pendulum itself weighs seven hundred pounds, and is fifteen feet in length. Reporting twice a day to Greenwich, the clock is kept so correct that it has only varied the fraction of a second in eighty consecutive days. The weight of the bells varies, but that of Big Ben is thirteen and a half tons.

### A Health Suggestion.

It is suggested in the London *Lancet* that there should be an extension of the "workship regulation act" which would compel the registration and inspection of all rooms in which the making of wearing apparel for sale is carried on. It appears that in England as well as in this country epidemic diseases are frequently spread by tailors and seamstresses. Garments are made up in the homes of workpeople who are not only unclean and unhealthy, but who are suffering from such diseases as scarlet fever or even smallpox. The *Lancet* mentions several instances of work being carried on in rooms where some person was sick with scarlet fever, and of garments being handled by those who were recovering from that disease, thus scattering far and wide the contagion.

## A WHIRLWIND'S POWER.

**Details of the Devastation of a Wisconsin Town Destroyed in Two Minutes.**

The terrible visitation at Hazel Green, Wis., is described in a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* as the result of a collision between two sections of a cloud which had divided and come together again:

The clouds joined, and a long, cylindrical shaft shot down. The cylinder was about 120 feet in circumference and seventy feet in height. It struck the ground a mile southwest of Hazel Green, and plowing a furrow six hundred feet long, four feet wide, and several feet deep, seemed to absorb the earth and rocks. As it moved along in a northeasterly direction it looked like a clay colored column whirling with incredible speed around a central vacuum. It was a solid mass of heavy rubbish. The approach of the wind monster and the damage inflicted by it are thus spoken of: As the cylinder came up the slope the rush and yell and whirr of the column—sounding like the rush and shrieks of the wind on the sea and like the thunder of guns—attracted the attention of the people of Hazel Green, and they flocked to their doors and windows. Steadily it came on, sometimes bounding fifty feet into the air, then rushing down again. In two minutes it descended on the little hazel grove just southwest of the town. The trees were snatched up by the roots and whirled ninety feet into the air and supported there.

The cap of the column was a stone eight feet long, four feet wide, and three feet thick. The stone was held in its position while the column covered a space of three-quarters of a mile. Just between the grove and the town, 250 feet from either, the column halted and spun around over a small space, and then recommenced its march. The air was filled with the yells and lamentations of the people. Never before had such a tornado reached so far north, yet so fearful and threatening was the coming column that the prophetic souls of the people seemed to warn them of the danger, and those who were not paralyzed dived into their cellars, and there, shivering, awaited the doom they felt must come.

Tearing off a corner of a frame house the column rose some thirty feet into the air, and there, hovering for an instant, fell perpendicularly upon the roof of the Masonic Hall, a stone building. The structure was mashed flat. This was at half-past four and a meeting had been called for five o'clock. Half an hour later seventy persons would have been assembled in the upper portion of the building. The next house was of frame, and occupied by Mrs. Richards and her family. A daughter-in-law and her two children were saved by the scantlings above them, while the rest of the family were killed outright. A fryingpan containing three cakes was on the stove, and the fryingpan, still containing the cakes, was found a mile and a half northeast of the village. Twenty-six houses were carried beyond the ken of mortals. Where they went no one can tell. The track of the column is filled with sawdust and bits of wood, as though a sawmill had belched out a half finished lumber yard. The trees for several miles are filled with chairs, bits of furniture, carpets, clothing, bits of window shades, and household materials. Mrs. Looney was sitting in her kitchen. The house disappeared as if touched by the magician's wand, and the crushed body of Mrs. Looney was found four hundred feet off, stripped of clothing and with the skin peeled off her back from her neck down.

Of the rest of those killed nothing can be said, beyond that the bodies were found not less than two hundred feet from where they started. A boy and a girl were found out on the prairie wandering about helplessly. They were in a house of which no account has been received. They remembered being lifted into the air, and, when found, were nearly a quarter of a mile from where the house used to be, badly bruised and unable to account for their condition. Probably the most remarkable spectacle was that of Dr. Kittoe's horses. An hour before the storm arrived the doctor had been sent for to attend a sick man some three miles off. He returned word that he would not risk his horses over the prevailing bad roads, and in sixty minutes those same horses, barn, buggy and harness were lifted sixty feet into the air, and the horses dropped at least one hundred rods from the former site of the barn. The column was then a huge mass of *debris*, and a spectator says that the horses went up through the center of the column, whirling around so swiftly that they looked as if torn to pieces. They were found utterly unbruised but stone dead, and not more than ten or twenty feet apart. The whole affair was over in two minutes, but the devastation was most complete.

### The Cheek of the Heathen Chinee.

One of the city guardians of Laramie was standing on the corner of the street, when a wild looking Chinaman came rushing up, seizing him by the arm, and said:

"You ketch-um-saw?"

"Hey?"

"You no savey; you ketch-um-saw-ee, slaw-buck-ee. You savey?"

The officer was bewildered, and thinking some terrible crime had been committed, endeavored to get the Celestial to explain. John repeated over every word of English that he had ever learned, yet still he could not make himself understood. Finally, he seized the officer by the arm and saying, "come 'long," started off at a rapid pace, closely followed by the eager official. They went first to a washhouse, into which the Chinaman looked, and then, with a shake of the head, struck out again.

"Skipped out, has he?" asked the officer, as he pounded along, using every endeavor to keep up with the cat-footed Mongolian.

"Come along, we ketch um bime-by."

On they went at a rattling pace until a house near the rolling-mill was reached, into which John looked, and shaking his hand, dashed off on the back track.

"Where now?"

"Come 'long," replied John, and on they went.

They traveled all over the town and at last reached a shanty near the roundhouse. The officer was by this time nearly dead with fatigue and was covered with perspiration. Going up to the door John said:

"Now we ketch um."

Thinking there might be a desperate crew inside the officer drew his revolver and they entered the door. A small man was sitting on the floor, and in him the officer recognized "Jim," an English Chinaman.

"What's the row, Jim?" he asked.

"He hunt me so I interpret what he say."

"Well, what is it?"

The two jabbered a minute and Jim said:

"He want-ee borrow saw-buck, an' somebody tell-ee you lend um one."

"Saw-buck be hanged! Here I've walked no less than ten miles after that rice mashin' heathen, thinking a murder had been committed, or something terrible had been done. You tell him that if he ever speaks to me again I'll mash him into the ground!" and he returned to his beat.

## POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

**The Calls Already Made for Conventions to be Held Within a Few Months.**

Thursday, April 6.—Ohio Greenback, in Columbus.

Saturday, April 8.—Utah Democratic, in Salt Lake.

Tuesday, April 11.—South Carolina Republican, in Columbia.

Wednesday, April 12.—Virginia Republican, in Lynchburg.

Wednesday, April 19.—Indiana Democratic, in Indianapolis.

Thursday, April 20.—Colorado Republican, in Denver.

Wednesday, April 26.—New York Democratic, in Utica.

Wednesday, April 26.—Massachusetts Republican, in Boston.

Wednesday, April 26.—California Republican, in Sacramento.

Wednesday, April 26.—Oregon Democratic, in Salem.

Wednesday, April 26.—Georgia Democratic, by Congressional districts, to elect delegates to the National convention.

Thursday, April 27.—Arkansas Republican, in Little Rock.

Wednesday, May 3.—Oregon Republican, in Portland.

Wednesday, May 3.—Michigan Greenback, in Jackson.

Thursday, May 4.—Maryland Republican, in Frederick.

Thursday, May 4.—South Carolina Democratic, in Columbia.

Thursday, May 4.—Kansas Greenback, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 10.—Michigan Republican, in Grand Rapids.

Thursday, May 11.—West Virginia Republican, in Clarksburg.

Tuesday, May 16.—Alabama Republican, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Greenback, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Wednesday, May 17.—National Prohibition, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Wednesday, May 17.—New Jersey Republican, in Trenton.

Wednesday, May 17.—Tennessee Republican, in Knoxville.

Wednesday, May 17.—Ohio Democratic, in Cincinnati.

Thursday, May 18.—Kentucky Republican, in Louisville.

Wednesday, May 24.—Illinois Republican, in Springfield.

Wednesday, May 24.—Alabama Republican, in Montgomery. [Minority call.]

Wednesday, May 24.—Minnesota Republican, in St. Paul.

Wednesday, May 24.—Missouri Republican, in Jefferson City.

Wednesday, May 24.—Kansas Republican, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 24.—Michigan Democratic, in Lansing.

Wednesday, May 24.—Kansas Democratic, in Topeka.

Wednesday, May 24.—Colorado Democratic, in Pueblo.

Thursday, May 25.—Kentucky Democratic, in Louisville.

Tuesday, May 30.—Louisiana Republican, in New Orleans, to elect delegates to the National convention.

Wednesday, May 31.—Iowa Republican, in Des Moines.

Wednesday, May 31.—Alabama Democratic, in Montgomery.

Wednesday, May 31.—Virginia Democratic, in Richmond.

Thursday, June 1.—Minnesota Democratic, in St. Paul.

Thursday, June 1.—Nebraska Republican, in Fremont, to elect delegates to the National convention.

Wednesday, June 7.—Wisconsin Democratic, in Milwaukee.

Thursday, June 8.—West Virginia Democratic, in Charleston.

Wednesday, June 14.—Republican National convention, in Cincinnati.

Wednesday, June 14.—Arkansas Democratic, in Little Rock.

Wednesday, June 14.—North Carolina Democratic, in Raleigh.

Wednesday, June 21.—Florida Democratic, in Quincy.

Tuesday, June 27.—Democratic National, in St. Louis.

Tuesday, June 27.—Louisiana Republican, in New Orleans, to nominate State officers.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.—Nebraska Republican, in Lincoln, to nominate State officers.

### Daniel Drew on 'Change.

A newspaper thus speaks of Daniel Drew, who lately failed on Wall street: First a bare legged farm boy in Putnam county, then a drover, next a cattle speculator, then working into steamboats and railroads, and at last rising to the eminency of monarch among stock dealers, Drew pressed steadily on by sheer shrewdness and cunning and made enough money, had he been able to keep it all, to be as rich a man to-day as Vanderbilt or Stewart. His plan from the first was to sell short and rake in big profits when the periodical Wall street panics came along. This served him well till Gould and the late Horace F. Clark caught him in the Northwest whirlwind and took $1,225,000 from him at one sweep. He had been selling Northwest short at seventy to eighty, and Gould and Clark arranged to buy up all that Drew sold and as much more as they could get. When their trap was ready to spring, they notified Drew to deliver the stock. This was impossible, for it was all locked up in the safes of Gould's brokers. The upshot was that Drew settled with Gould at a loss of a million and a quarter. But he was not often caught that way. Vanderbilt once tried to nip him, and got badly bitten for his pains. Drew was president of the Erie railroad at the time. He owned a few millions of Erie bonds, which were secretly converted into stock. The stock was selling at par, and Drew was known to be a heavy seller on the short side. Vanderbilt began to buy, with a view of catching Drew in a corner. He bought, and got his friends to buy, till he thought he controlled all the stock in the market. Then he called upon Drew to deliver. The old man was wide awake and ready. He not only delivered all the stock that Vanderbilt claimed, but he threw a lot more on the market and broke the price down to forty. Vanderbilt was furious, and set the law upon Drew, who ran away and entrenched himself in New Jersey; but the two afterward became very good friends. Vanderbilt never sold short. When asked for advice about stocks his reply always was: "Don't you ever go and sell what you haven't got."

### Danger from the Cat.

Stories of danger to infants from cats attempting to suck their breath have been frequently narrated, but similar attempts of the animal in regard to grown persons are not so common. An instance occurred in this city, says the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, which would at least warn people to keep cats out of their sleeping apartments. A young gentleman was awakened by a slight pain to find the huge tomcat of the family with his paws about his neck and endeavoring to get his mouth open. The cat was working on his chin, and had partly succeeded in opening his mouth when the movement awakened him. He tried to push the cat off, but could not get it away until he seized it violently about the neck, choking the animal until it released its hold and then throwing it off. The cat has been excluded from the sleeping apartments of that family since the young gentleman's uncomfortable experience.

### Rest at Last.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
Silver stars when the day is done.
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.
After the clouds, the violet sky;
Quiet woods when the wind goes by.
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
After the battle peaceful graves.
After the knell, the wedding bells;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells.
After the bud, the radiant rose;
After our weeping, sweet repose.
After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the furrow, the waking seed.
After the flight, the downy nest;
Over the shadowy river—rest.

### Items of Interest.

A railroad meeting—The collision of two trains.

Old bachelors work with a singleness of purpose.

An honest meal cannot be made from a boned turkey.

A man's temper is most valuable to himself, and he should keep it.

When birds soar, they warble; but when a throat's sore, it doesn't.

The best representative men are the men who represent things as they are.

Mlle. Q., of the Palais Royal theater, said to Hyacinth: "Gracious, but I have a cold. What do you do when you have a cold?" "I," said Hyacinth, "I cough."

"Do they ever bark?" asked old Mrs. Dorkins, gazing at a pair of stuffed sea dogs in the museum. "No, mum," said Elnathan, "not now. Their bark is on the sea."

The recent census gives these figures: New York, 1,000,000; Philadelphia, 800,000; Brooklyn, 507,000; St. Louis, 450,000; Chicago, 410,000; Boston, 340,000; San Francisco, 250,000.

Louis Bois, of Quebec, must have a boisterous home. He has had thirty children, of whom twenty-four are living. Singular to relate some of them are girls, though they are all Bois.

A feature of the Dallas (Tex.) Mardi-Gras procession was a team of one hundred Texas oxen. The car drawn by the team was a forest of pine trees, typical of the eastern belt of Texas.

We don't suppose there is any truth in the report that the pickpockets have applied for permission to erect a building on the Centennial grounds. Moyamensing is good enough for them.

A jury at Harrisonburg, Va., has given Mr. Earley $4,500 damages in his suit against the Valley railroad company for injury to his leg. His horse was scared by a passing train, ran away and threw him.

A clever but intemperate sculptor having died at Montreal, leaving three months' board unpaid, the proprietor of the boarding house recovered part of the debt by selling the body to a dissecting room for $25.

A justice of the peace in Sheboygan, Mich., married a couple, and for pay took an order on the bridegroom's neighbor for a "load of straw," and as he took too large a load the groom has sued him to make him refund.

If your geraniums don't flourish, just graft them upon tomato vines and see how that works. A Los Angeles man tried it, and his geranium, or tomato—it's hard to tell which—is growing thriftily, and blossoming beautifully.

In speaking of a friend who possesses a very rubicund countenance, some one said the other day: "I don't think he drinks; in fact, I know he does not, for he told me so; but he probably sleeps in a bed with very red curtains."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
I will a family paper take,
Both for my own and children's sake?
If such there be, let him repent
And have this paper to him sent.

A clothier in Danbury excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation, he quietly inquired: "If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the ready-made clothing stores be today?"

A story is told of a venerable colored man in Iowa, who was on trial for an offense against the State. When the case was announced in court: "The State of Iowa vs. Sampson Cæsar," he exclaimed: "What! the whole State of Iowa against me? Then I surrenders."

One of the streets in Virginia City, Nev., has been steadily sinking for several days, though there are no mines in that part of the town. In some places the street sunk ten or twelve feet, but the residents felt no anxiety, as a similar phenomenon occurred several years ago, doing no damage.

The Chicago *Tribune*, alluding to the praise which Eastern newspapers have awarded to Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, for picking up a poor woman's bundle, rather spitefully says: "The intimation is that most governors of Massachusetts would have knocked the old woman down and run away with the package."

Thirty years ago there were but 551 newspapers issued in Great Britain. Of these fourteen were dailies. Now there are 1,642. Of these England publishes 1,276, Scotland 152, Ireland 138, Wales fifty-seven, and the Isles nineteen. There are ninety-eight daily newspapers in England, sixteen in Scotland, nineteen in Ireland, and two in Wales.

There are 1,234 men, thirty-six steamers, thirty-seven vessels and eighteen factories engaged in the oil and guano business of Maine. During 1875 no less than 712,000 barrels of fish were taken, an increase of 90,000 over 1874, and 1,800,000 gallons of oil made, an increase of 21,000 gallons. The amount of guano prepared was 22,000 tons.

One friend to another, who has just returned from a trip abroad: "Did you enjoy your European tour?" "Very much, indeed." "Did you call on any of the big ones!" "Yes; I called on two queens one evening." "Called on two queens? Was it a pleasant affair?" "No, not very; for after I called I found the other chap had three kings."

The explosiveness of air in coal mines, which is simply laden with fine coal dust, and contains no gas at all, has been demonstrated by some experiments recently made in France, which show that in collieries, where such air is present, an explosion may be occasioned not only by the use of gunpowder blasts, but by the mere exposure of an uncovered light.

The right to print and sell the official catalogue of the Centennial exposition has been bought for $100,000; $40,000 is paid for the right to establish restaurants in the main building; soda water privileges bring the finance board $52,000; cigar stands, $18,000; and it is estimated that with a royalty on beer of three dollars a barrel, $50,000 will be realized.

The Mendota (Ill.) *News* recently charged the county coroner with having been drunk at an inquest. The official denied the charge, and called for proof. As the editor produced the affidavits of three saloon keepers to show that on the day in question they had sold the coroner, for home consumption, about forty-five drinks, it is not likely that the libel suit will be pressed.

# NORTH CAROLINIA



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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Apr. 19, 1876.


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### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In recent issues we have had something to say about the Republican party, its history, its grand achievements, its lofty aims and its noble destiny. To-day we call attention to its opponent—the Democratic party. And in the very outset we lay down the proposition broadly and deliberately that it is the most corrupt political party that has ever existed in this country; that it has done more to debauch the public conscience than any other, and that it is mainly responsible for the social demoralization which now prevails. This assertion is not made in a partisan spirit, nor in the heat of newspaper controversy. It is sustained by history, and will stand the test of time.

We charge that no political organization known in the history of the United States has been so much the slave of blind, unreasoning prejudice as the Democratic party; that none has been so false to liberty; that none has betrayed so many promises; that none so much to debase the standard of public morals; that none ever so obsequiously did the bidding of the "slave power," or labored so assiduously to prostitute every department of the government to the support of that institution. Not only has it never done anything to advance the cause of liberty, but it has been the most insidious and persistent enemy of liberty. It has stood in the path of progress like a rock, and when at last it found it could not control the government in the interests of slavery it attempted to destroy it, thus showing the spirit of the burglar who having robbed and murdered his victims, sets fire to the house to escape detection. And this is the party that is now prating about purification and reform, and asking to be entrusted with the control of the government!

We are well aware that two wrongs do not make a right. We do not need to be told that Democratic rascalities in the past do not justify Republicans wrong doing in the present. But we maintain that it is perfectly legitimate to call attention to the corrupt and treasonable record of the Democratic party as an evidence of the insincerity of its professions of virtue, and the danger of entrusting it with power. The whole history of the party, State and National, abounds with evidence of fraud, and yet during its whole career it never punished nor attempted to punish a single one of its thieves. Democratic representatives in Congress never once raised their voices against the robberies committed by Democratic officials, or lifted a finger to stay the tide of corruption. Meanwhile the public conscience was being systematically debauched, and the way was preparing for the culmination of Democratic villiany—the great rebellion. They first tried to steal the government, and failing in that, to destroy it!

And yet, we repeat it, this party, so covered with corruption and scarred by infidelity and rebellion, so blackened and blasted by its political infamy—this party that never punished a single thief, now assumes to be the mouthpiece of reform and the spotless guardian of public purity!! Such effrontery is unparralleled.

### THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEES.

It is daily becoming more apparent that the so-called investigations by the House of Representatives are being conducted solely in the interest of the Democratic Party. At the first, impartial people gave the investigators credit for being at least partly in earnest in an attempt to purify the public service. Whatever advantage any exposures might incidentally give to the party was allowed. But the unfairness, partiality, and blundering incompetency, which the Democratic committeemen have shown, have dispelled all popular notions as to their honest intentions. The investigations, without a single exception, have been conducted with a pettiness and meanness that would disgrace a knot of village politicians. Not one of the Democratic leaders, accidentally charged with any of these inquiries, has shown himself capable of rising above the considerations of partisan advantage. Not one has evinced a spark of that patriotic firmness which prompts a statesman to go straight on with his painful duty of exposing wrong without regard to personal feeling or consequences. CLYMER, WHITTHORNE, GLOVER, and all the rest of these small politicians remind one of nothing so much as a group of ancient gossips, intent only on spreading evil news of other people.

The truth is, they are gathering ammunition for the political campaign, not purifying the public service. Whatever of corruption there is in official life should be exposed and cleansed away. The investigators content themselves with raising a huge cloud of scandal, always taking care that every guilty Democrat escapes.

Democratic counselors in the whisky prosecutions are not "stingy" in the matter of bills for their services. Mr. HENDERSON, of St. Louis, who wrought a few weeks for the government and managed to interpolate into his speech in the Avery case a very intemperate phillippic against President GRANT, has presented an account ranging somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand dollars for his services. "How is that for high?"

### DEMOCRATIC DEFALCATIONS.

We are asked to give a list of the principal defaulters to the Government up to 1860, the amount, punishment, etc. This is not an easy matter, from the fact that no party, prior to the Republican, has been willing to publish or punish the rascality of its officials, but enough has been published to show that the percentage of losses under the Republican party has been less than in former times.

The gross receipts of the government from March 4, 1789 to June 30, 1861, were $2,263,660,610, and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, $12,790,645,060. Taking the early administrations from Washington to Jackson, inclusive, the defalcations of the Republican party, to equal the percentage of losses in that period, should have amounted to the enormous sum of $160,000,000. The truth is that the percentage of loss to expenditures during the past fifteen years, has not reached one-tenth of the percentage of losses in the seventy previous years. When it is noticed that the Democratic administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, which were so totally rotten with peculations, briberies, and defalcations as to sicken even the Treasury rats of the period, the fidelity of the Republican party to the revenues of the government is a marvel of good faith.

### THE DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, the Merchant Prince of New York, if not of the world, died on the 10th inst., aged 73 years. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, and in 1823 came to America, and with a small capital embarked in business. At the outset he determined to have but one price, to make that price as low as the cost of the goods would allow; to buy exclusively for cash; to misrepresent nothing; and to deal with all customers alike. He adhered through life to these principles, and to this fact, as well, perhaps, as to his natural ability and strict attention to business, was due his almost unprecedented success. He leaves a fortune which can scarcely be estimated. In addition to the largest dry goods establishment in the United States, that in New York, which covers an area for twenty-two acres, he had branch houses in most of the principal cities of the South and West, besides large warehouses in the more important cities of Europe. His annual sales were estimated at about $75,000,000, and his net profits at $4,000,000. He is said to have left an estate valued at $50,000,000.

### THE ABUSE OF GEN. SCHENCK.

The slanders circulated against Gen SCHENCK, our Minister to England, induced him to return to America and demand an investigation. The result has been to compel the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Democratic paper of the West, and one of his most bitter assailants, to say:

The committee are convinced that no charge of fraud or dishonesty in the matter can be maintained against General Schenck. This conclusion is implied in the apparent willingness of the committee to concede that General Schenck purchased his stock and became a director in good faith, believing the mine to be valuable property—a sufficient concession, it would seem, so far as the question of integrity is involved, though not satisfactory to General Schenck, who insisted that the whole subject of the value of the Emma Mine, past and present, should be investigated and reported upon.

What a humiliating confession! Yet it is made as coolly as if justice and decency did not require a full retraction of all the slanders heaped upon the person thus vindicated. By and by the public will come to understand the weakness, the folly and the hypocrisy of those who assume to lead opinion through such papers, and then this style of literature will disappear. Till then hard earned reputation will continue to count for naught, private character will continue to be smirched, and all manner of iniquity be practiced in the name of honesty and reform.

Speaking of the abandonment of the "rag-money" hobby of 1876, by the Pennsylvania Democracy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) remarks in a bitter way that they were "either terrible liars last year, or they are terrible liars now."—*Ex.*

We happen to know something about the Pennsylvania Democracy and their record is anything but consistent. In 1874 they declared that the true policy was "hard money and speedy resumption." In 1875 more soft money—*inflation* was their rallying cry. In 1876 they repudiate "soft money" and declare that gold and silver are the only true basis of money for the country. What consistency!

Ninety-eight thousand dollars is now asked to pay the expenses of the investigating committees of the lower House of Congress! Had not somebody better investigate the investigators?—*Ex.*

Nobody objects to investigation where there is probable cause, but that the Democratic House should divide itself up into committees to hunt for crime in the Departments where there is no charge or indication of malfeasance, and do this to the neglect of needed legislation and at enormous expense, for the purpose of securing some hoped for political capital is an utterly indefensible outrage.

IT is rather a sad thing to see a political party or an organization calling itself a party without a single principle to guide it; the prey of every passion, the victim of every whim. Yet this is precisely the predicament of the Democratic party. There was a time when it had some principles, bad as they were. Now it has nothing but putrid reminiscences. Like the played out giant in Pilgrim's Progress, it sits by the wayside and grinds its teeth in impotent rage at passing Christians.

Trying to prevent, by law, the employes of the Government from paying one per cent. of their salaries for political purposes because these poor servants of the Government cannot afford it, and reducing their salaries fifteen per cent. because they can, is equal to shedding tears over the loss of a tail feather and laughing for very joy at the decapitation of the head. Consistency, thou art indeed Democratic!

In every State where the Democrats, have, or ever had lease of power, they have proven themselves more corrupt than their opponents, and have never visibly given evidence of contrition for their sins. The honest masses of the country are not yet ready to trust them

Boring a ship's bottom in mid-ocean to discover a rotten plank is wisdom compared to the Democratic policy of investigating everything, at enormous expense, while the workingmen of the country are starving for want of needed legislation to set them to work.

The *New North State* says that STEPHEN D. POOL has been extremely confederately patriotic in using the wages of teachers for the support of a Magazine devoted to the Lost Cause. "Our Living and Our Dead" lives no longer, but is dead.

Dr. B. CRAVEN, President of Trinity College, has written an article to prove that Easter occurred on the 9th as TURNER's almanac says.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE

### Chamberlain Declines—Col. Lindsey His Choice.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian.*

From the last issue of the CAROLINIAN I notice a communication in which I am recommended as a suitable person for the position of Congressional Representative of the First District: also complimentary of my past labors in behalf of what he styles the great preservative principles of the Republican party. I am gratified to know that my political course has been such as to meet the approbation of at least one of my constituents. Such is the zeal however of your correspondent in his laudations, that if I had not discovered my name at the top of the page, I should have been in the predicament that Hon. Bill Smith was after being elected to Congress. He says he frequently looked in the mirror, and could never satisfy himself of his identity until he sat down and pinched himself awhile to see if it was "Old Bill Smith."

I take off my hat, to my ardent friend, and simply say to him, that I most respectfully decline the offer of promotion in that direction. I do not desire my name to be used at all in connection with Congressional honors. I am not a candidate, nor an aspirant. While my name has been used in association with Col. Lindsey, allow me to express my preference at this time and state my reasons.

1st. It appears thus far from the columns of your paper that there are but two candidates, Lindsey and Martin, mentioned. I think Lindsey ought to be nominated. He not having been before the people since the war.

2nd. The past labors of Lindsey for the party has been such as to entitle him to some favor.

3rd. My understanding at the Convention at Plymouth, two years ago, was; that three-fourths of the delegates pledged themselves that he should have the nomination the next time.

4th. I believe him to be the most available man in the next campaign. I heard a life long Democrat remark that some of his side were praying for his (Lindsey's) nomination, so that Latham might "wear him out," but said that it would be on the other side. If, says he, Mac is nominated, Currituck county will open your eyes.

5th. His present influence at the Capitol is indicative of strength not possessed by others.

6th. As a man he is frank, liberal, and generous, ever seeking to relieve the wants of the distressed, and needy, when in his power. An unterrified campaigner and a shrewd political manager he always advances to the front in the hottest of the fight and gives the rallying cry "to arms, to arms; the foe, they come, they come." I mean no disparagement or reflection upon Mr. Martin, because I know him to be a true Republican, an able man, and a perfect gentleman. Republicans of the First District, hoist your banner, and let D. McD. Lindsey be engraven upon it. March with steady step to the "Music of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of its laws," and the victory is yours.

JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.

SOUTH MILLS, N. C., April 17th, 1876.

### Hon. J. W. Albertson.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

I saw in the columns of your valuable paper a few weeks since, the name of Hon. J. W. Albertson suggested for Attorney General of the State. A better selection could not have been made. The Judge is in every way ably qualified to perform the duties of that high and responsible position. He is a man of large experience, both as a lawyer and politician, a close student and a fine orator. Besides, possessing all the requisites necessary to make him a peer of any of his profession. He has the nerve and pluck to meet the issues which will be raised in the coming campaign by the Democratic party.

Let Albertson be nominated for Attorney General, with other such men on our State ticket, and the Republican majority in the "Old North State" in next November, will not be less than twenty thousand.

W.

WOODVILLE, N. C., April 17th, 1876.

"When thou art old and rich,
Thou hast neither heart, affection, limb or beauty
To make thy riches pleasant"

It is surprising how few books have been written on the diseases incident to old age. We know of no work that would be more generally read by the medico-legal world, or in fact by all classes, than a "Treatise on the medical management of old age," writtan in a plain style ann free from all technicilities, nor do we know of any medicine that is more hayyily adapted to the allequiating of the pains and achec of the uged than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. While they act promptly they do not wrench the system or shock the most enfeebled constitution. In cases of gout, rheumatism, kidney diseases, toryid bowels, indigestion, less of appetite, their healing properties are truly wenderful. Their effect on the nervous system is promt, quieting restlessness, imparting refreshing sleep and vigor to the whole system. The old and young will be aleke benefited by the use of this truly estimable medicine.—44-2t.

"Leap Year!" said he as he threw himself indolently upon the lounge, Oh!, don't I wish I was a pretty, fasinating stunner of agirl! I'd have all my clothes cut after the "Domestic Fashions" and just heap the style on. And wouldn't I pile en nhe duds and wear a big bustle! Oh no. HI! OUCH!" and just here his father, as he led him out by the car, said, "Young man, if you don't climb out'n this and make a big bustle in the neiborhood of that wood pile I'll fix you so's you couldn't wear a bustle for a month".

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

# NOTICE!

## Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine lumber log through, | $10,00 |
| Heart, | 15,00 |
| Sap, | 5,00 to 7,50 |
| Poplar, | 12,50 |
| Cypress | 12,00 to 15,00 |

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.


## Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876.

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

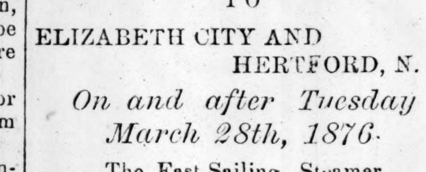
We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.


# Home Line



## Semi-Weekly Line

TO

ELIZABETH CITY AND HERTFORD, N. C.

*On and after Tuesday March 28th, 1876.*

The Fast Sailing Steamer

HELEN SMITH;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for the above named plaecs; reaching E. City at 6 A. M. and Hertford same evening. Returning, leave Hertford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.; and Elizabeth City at 10 A. M., arriving at Norfolk same evening.

Steamer Has Good Passenger Accomodations.

Passage to E. City and Hertford $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

For further information apply to
BRODRICKS & SMITH,
H. H. SKINNER, Agent at E. City
Agent at Hortford, or to
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Mch 29.

## SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

## Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

*Manufactured B The*

## Meridian Brittania Co.,

550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

**1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.**

**N. B.**—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

## Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.


State of North Carolina, County of Dare: } Supe'r Court.

W. F. Martin, Trustee; J. W. Etheridge.
VS
A. H. Rogers and Eliza Jane Rogers.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the undersigned by the affidavit of J. W. Etheridge and the return of the Sheriff in this case that the Defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina and it further appearing by affidavit that the defendants have property in this State and within the juriadiction of this Court; it is ordered by the Court that publication of the summons issued in this case be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper puplished in Elizabeth City, N. C. for the space of six weeks commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Dare county to be held on the 18th Monday after the second Monday in January 1876 and answer complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed at that time in accordance with law.

Witness W. D. Chaddic, Clerk of onr said Superior Court at office in Manteo.

W. D. CHADDIC,
41-6w. Clerk.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

# NOTICE!

The Republicans of Currituck county. N. C., are requested to meet in convention at Currituck Court House, N. C., on the 28th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th day of July. Also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Chm. Republican Executive Committee, for the county of Currituck, N. C.

E. F. BAXTER, Chm'n.

April 10th, 1876.

### Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday the 16th of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention and transact such other business as may properly come up before the Committee.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 12th, 1876.

## NOTICE!

The Republicans of Camden county will meet in Convention at Camden Court House on Thursday, the 27th day of April for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday the 13th day of July and also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions of the First District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY.
Chm'n. Ex. Com. of Camden county.

Convention to meet at 12 m. sharp. 43-2t.

### Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by deprecating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

## NOTICE!

U S INTERNAL REVENUE

### *Special Taxes,*

MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877!

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

To produce and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business

a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following,, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rectifiers | $200 00 |
| Dealers, retail liquor | 25 00 |
| Dealers, wholesale liquor | 100 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale | 50 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, retail | 20 00 |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco | 25 00 |
| Retail dealers in leaf tobacco | 500 000 |
| And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000. | |
| Dealers in manufactured tobacco | 5 00 |
| Manufacturers of stills | 50 00 |
| And for each still manufactured | 20 00 |
| And for each worm manufacture | 20 00 |
| Manufacturers of tobacco | 10 00 |
| Manufacturers of cigars | 10 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals) | 50 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals) | 25 00 |
| Peddlers of third class (one horse or other animal) | 15 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance) | 10 00 |
| Brewers of less than 500 barrels | 50 00 |
| Brewers of 500 barrels or more | 100 00 |

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas Powers, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Berne and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
*Commissioner of Internal Revenue.*

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
40-4t.


JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty torn, mutilated, almost worthless scrip notes, or bills which no one cares to take, don't burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you good, clean books, notions, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a nutshell, 350 pp. 50c; "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a Washington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c; Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25 for $1; Superb full gilt Hhoto Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3, and up Elegant Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross, Faber's Pencils, 50c doz; London Playing Cards. 30c; Volin Strings 30c; $2.25 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 1. Cross and Roses, 2, Cross and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily, 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price 15c, 2 for 25c 9 for 50, 17 for $1,50 styles. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 elegant Ool'd Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each, 10 for 1.00 Send for our catalogue. Deal only with a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not counterfeit) and send for anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hindsdale, N. H.

WHY WILL You pay $1 50 to $3 50 for Jewelry, Cutlery Silver and Glassware when $1 will buy the very same articles, It is a fact that the N. E. Dollar Sale of Boston, is, does, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well worth $2 to $3, at only one dollar, $10 will go as far as $15 if you will only believe what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest. 5000 elegant new $2 and $3 books all for $1. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Spices, &c., &c, at half the usual prices. There is no ticket, trickery, no lottery, no delays. All orders filled prompely. Goods sent C. O. D. You can see them besore paying. We need agents and want YOU to give us a trial. Ladies and others can raise clubs for us and make large pay. We dealt with 8700 people in Dec. 1875. Give us one trial and like thousands of others we know we shall secure your continued patronage. We sell one article for $1, or give splendid premiums for clubs. Try us and see. We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 78,000 patrons. 39,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now fot our great circular, Address A. ORMISTON & CO, N, E, DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St., Boston Mass.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


# J. W. WALKER,

*WATER STREET,*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

*Groceries and Liquors,*

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

1871. THE 1876.

# ERA.

—:o:—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

*LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,*

**$2.10 a Year in Advance.**

Address,

W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.


## THE

## North Carolinian

*Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.*

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

### TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.


# I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

*Commission Merchants,*

*27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Saml. Latham Plymouth, N. C.
23-1yr

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finel illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispiece with the first number. Pric only 25 cents for the year. The first No. fo 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single box | $1 00 |
| Six Boxes | 5 00 |
| Twelve Boxes | 9 00 |

*Thousands of Farmers*

in Pitt, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. PARKER, Proprietor,
42-4t. Toisnot, N. C.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

*Carriage and*

*Wagon Materials.*

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

**Baltimore, Md.**

35-6m.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


## Arrival of New Goods

*Ahead of the Railroad for*

## THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

## Spring and Summer

# Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towelin, White Good great varity, Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants, Lawns & Suitings, Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

**400 pieces Standard Prints,**

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Sheetings, JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

## SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

*Hats, Boots and Shoes,*

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

## S. Weisel.

# OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH

Imported direct by

THE

## Wells Tea Company

201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE

## Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged.

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages,

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsiole and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN

*DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA L...

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands ... properties for sale, I would say that no ... the United States offers such induce... capitalists and emigrants, as this ... North Carolina. In longevity and health ... it will compare favorably with any ... in easy and cheap transportation ... market, in pleasantness of climate ... ciability of the people, in great fer... rability of soil, no section can equal ...

There are fourteen steamers ... are large size—now plying between ... and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore ... town easily accessible to emigrants ... means of cheap water transportation ... products, and other articles ... addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be ... putting this place in direct ... Rail, with the whole United States ... er with our great fishing, farm ... facturing interests, and certain ... of already projected works ... putting in nearer, cheaper and ... cation with the Ocean, will render ... the most important commercial ... turing points on the Southern ...

A desirable farm of 260 acres ... cleared, and the balance covered ... most valuable timber the country ... offered for sale. It is six miles ... one mile from navigable water ... ings, is in a good neighborhood ... public road. There is a school ... mile and a church within two ... place. The land produces finely ... wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for ... price of $15 an acre on easy pay...

Another farm equally valuable ... containing 186 acres is offered for ... 600, one half cash, balance in a year ... terest. This farm is within one ... navigable river, is only one mile from ... and school house. has good dwelling ... necessary out-buildings upon it ... cleared, and is very productive ... six miles from this town, and is ... miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town ... ed for $18 an acre. This is rich ... mostly cleared, and has good buildings ... account of its locality and productive ... very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is ... for sale for $1,500, one half cash ... year. This farm is two miles from ... of Nixonton, and seven miles from ... City. It has good Buildings, ... road, and in a good neighborhood ... school houses and churches are ... thirds of this farm is cleared and ... vation, and the balance ... timber. There is a great bargain ... this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres ... cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy ... This farm is twelve miles from ... a navagable River is easy ... good neighborhood, on a public ... very near a church and school ... too is a desirable purchase. Also ... 400 acres 3 miles from town ... land is rich, the buildings are ... mostly in fine cultivation. ... acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank ... 6 mile from town, and one ... River, with good new dwelling ... ern style, barn, stables, four tenant ... tered over the farm, fine water ... is situated on the most public ... County, has 300 acres cleared and ... splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple ... and other valuable timber. It ... adapted to raising cotton, $50 per ... having been realized on a part of it ... cotton. It also grows corn, wheat ... other crops well. Price $12,000 ... ments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres ... acres and one of 190 acres, within ... of town, mostly cleared ... acre for each tract—payments ... Also many other valuable farms ... too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL.

Elizabeth City, N. C.


FRANK M. CO...

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

*No 70 Road Street*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in E... N. C. is prepared to ... the Watch Maker ... business in all its depart... respectfully solicits a ... tronage.

Clocks, Spectacles ... elry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing M...

D. S. KRAMER

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

SIDING,

...

WINDOW

FRAMES

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, ... unglazed, always on hand ...

Plastering Hair on hand for sale.

D. S. K...

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel ... National Capitol.

Washington.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APR 19, 1876.

**TO NORTHERN VISITORS.**

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next evening in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

## Local and Personal.

Several communications were received by last nights mail too late for this issue.

Funny: The fellows who, during the past year, have been making ipecacuanha remarks about "unloading," being *unloaded* themselves.

That man is the best friend of his town and community who labors to develop every resource and build up every interest.

"Young Student" is in error. DAVID CROCKETT was a real person. He was a member of Congress from Tennessee from 1827 to 1831 and as a man of some excellent qualities of character.

The farmers in this and adjoining counties have been busy the past ten days planting corn and potatoes. The genial weather of the last week has advanced the grass, oats and flax. The early vegetables are also looking up.

Correspondents in their recommendation of candidates must be careful to make no statement that in the least reflects upon other candidates. This will not be admitted in our columns. It would provoke replies and bitterness, the very thing we are determined to avoid.

Rev. B. F. WOODARD, the Presiding Elder of this District, arrived here on Wednesday last and for several days was confined to his bed from a severe cold. This prevented his attending the regular Quarterly meeting at Dare We are glad to learn that he is now convalescent.

The establishment of SAUNDERS and SAWYER, North of Main street, near the water, is a credit to the city. They are fitted up with engine, lathes, and all the machinery for carriage and wagon work. They are energetic, enterprising and deserving of a liberal patronage. Visit their shops.

The new building on the Ackerly lot, on Water street, is completed. In a few days the machinery for canning clams, corn, fish, fruit, etc., will be here. It is expected to begin operations not later than the 1st of May. The capacity of the machinery will be 3000 cans per day.

The shipping of corn continues from this port. During the season a single party informs us that he shipped to New York *seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels*, in the following schooners: Electric, R. M. Mitchel, Geo. Ca. Travis, Cherubim, Ward & Evans, W. S. Tyler, R. M. Clark, M. E. Gildersleeve and Arthur. This does not include what he shipped elsewhere, nor what other parties have sent.

It having been charged that the laboring people were all in favor of the county subscription to the railroad because the taxation would not reach them, they have been holding meetings and offering to subscribe as follows: To furnish labor payable two thirds in cash and one third in railroad stock. This is in order to demonstrate their willingness to contribute to this great enterprise to the extent of their ability. We have had nothing to do with the movement, but it certainly shows a good feeling and a liberal spirit.

"Reading men out of the party" don't amount to anything if the party don't recognize the *right* of those who attempt it. The Pope's bull against the comet didn't change the laws of nature, nor did the recent *farce* enacted by the self constituted cabal last August accomplish anything, except to excite the contempt of the Republicans of the county district and State. What poet was it that wrote

"Great aches from little toe-corns grow?"

We are not vindictive. We seldom turn aside to wreak revenge. We have always moved straight forward, trusting to time and truth to vindicate us. In the end we have never failed. If those who commenced and persistently kept up their personal warfare on us are satisfied with the result, we can assure them that we are. As they involuntarily retire let them say their prayers and resolve to be less naughty in the future. They will be more respected.

The feeling in favor of the county subscription to the railroad is stronger to-day than it has been at any time since the subject was agitated. The question is better understood and its importance more fully appreciated. To oppose a measure so absolutely needed is being felt to be absurd, unnatural and unprogressive. As it is known that without the subscription we will not get the railroad the increasing demand is, LET US HAVE IT.

ARTHUR PRITCHARD, of Mount Hermon, informs us that he has spent the winter along the waters of this and adjoining counties trapping for otters, minks, raccoons, muskrats and wild cats He visited the Chowan, Roanoke, Perquimans and Little Rivers; also made some "good catches" on Newbegun and Flatty creeks. His receipts have amounted to several hundred dollars. For the skins the prices have ranged, according to quality, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskrat | 15 to 25 | cents, |
| Wild Cat | 25 to 40 | " |
| Raccoons, | 20 to 35 | " |
| Minks, | 1.50 to 2.50 | |
| Otters, | 500 to 7.00 | |

His account of his adventures and experience was full of interest.

Federal Court is in session here this week. The Grand Jury were charged yesterday. As the District Attorney did not arrive until last evening the active business of the session did not begin 'til this morning. Among the lawyers and others here this week, we notice W. H. YOUNG, Esq., Dep'ty Dist. Attorney and J. B. HILL, U. S. MARSHAL, of Raleigh, GEO. B. HARRIS, Esq., of Henderson, HON. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN and U. S. Deputy Collector CHERRY, of Camden, Col. D. McD. LINDSEY and J. Q. A. WOOD, of Perquimans, Capt C. G. MANNING and RICHARD CLAYTON, Esq., of Edenton. E F. BAXTER and Col. STOCKTON, of Currituck, R. C. KEOGH, Esq., of Newberne, E. ROELLER, Esq., of Tarboro and others.

### Local Briefs:

The days don't grow *shorter* any *longer*—This week we noticed in the city a Wolf that smokes cigars, a Beaver that carries a cane, a Bird that talks, a Lyon that reads, a Garret on the first floor, a Brown that is white, a Baker that don't bake bread, a Young fifty years old, a Long that is short, a Fry that don't get in a stew and a Kight that can't fly. Just think!—It is a violation of the city ordinance to put rubbish or garbage in the streets.—B. C. BROTHERS is ready to supply farmers and gardeners:

It is the place to go,
For rake, shovel, or hoe.—

The regular Nominating Convention of the Republicans for Municipal officers will be held in the Court House on Friday evening of this week. Let a ticket composed of good, live, progressive men be nominated.—There is a store in this city that does not advertise, and the other day one of the clerks roused himself from the dreamy lethargy that usually hangs around the place long enough to say:

Oh, solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than to clerk in this desert-like place.—

The singing and music at the Episcopal Church on Sunday was grand.—People are beginning to ask when Dr. BUTT will have his Soda Fountain in operation.—Palm leaf hats will soon be in order and Ice Cream in demand.—Tastes are constantly changing. The girl who had no appetite for onions at dinner time can be seen actively engaged before a large dish full after her young man has taken his departure at night.—Our colored fellow citizens are getting tired of turning the grind stone for the cabal that have always had an axe to grind.—Achore Lodge I. O. O. F. of this place has elected W. M. EHRINGHAUS, Esq., to represent it at the Grand Lodge in Raleigh on the second Monday in May.—Several cases before the Mayor's court the past week.—Pay up your U. S. Internal Revenue tax before May 1st.—We counted 17 vessels in our port on Monday, several of them of one hundred tons burthen, others with capacity to convey 10,000 bushels of corn.—J. P. GRANDY is in town. He represents a shoe house at Norfolk.—GARNER, of the Greenville *Beacon*, is in the city.—WEISEL, FOWLER and BRODRICK, have returned with their new goods.—The attempts of the *disorganizers* to hold Conventions on Wednesday and Friday evenings proved "flashes in the pan."

### Local Port-Follo.

An ever green—a man who does not learn by experience. The new definition of "flirtation"—attention without intention. Have winning manners—gamblers. High colors—the clouds and sky. How to have credit—keep a little debit. "Snow flakes and apple blossoms"—the marriage of old sixty with young and pretty nineteen.

### Business Locals.

The largest stock of baby shoes in town at Fowler's—Philadelphia made and at bottom prices.

Fowler is ready for the spring campaign.

### ELIZABETH CITY NOMINATING CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee held April 8th, 1876, it was decided to call the Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor and Commissioners on Friday evening, April 21st. In pursuance thereof, every Republican of Elizabeth City is invited to meet at the Court House at that time to make said nominations.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n. Rep. Ex. Com.

April 12th, 1876.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

### Neighboring Counties.

DARE.—A schooner loaded with ice, for J. W. Etheridge, of Manteo, was sunk at Hatteras Inlet on Saturday last. The name of the schooner is "San Dolphin."

PERQUIMANS.—Several cases of pneumonia and scarlet fever in Hertford.—Shad and herring are being caught in good "hauls" in Perquimans river.—More money circulating.

CAMDEN.—Democratic candidates for the local county officers are increasing. Aspirants appear in each township. The disease "office on the brain" is evidently raging.—The Republicans hold their Convention at the Court House on the 27th inst.

CURRITUCK.—The Republicans hold their Convention at the Court House on the 28th inst., to elect delegates to the State and District Conventions.—The steamer Brooklyn, tender of the Light House at Knott's Island, took fire and was burned on Sunday morning. She was valued at $10,000.

CHOWAN.—Edenton still remains in *statu quo* with the exception that the fine weather has forced her to don her spring dress by painting, white washing, and general renovation. Her enterprising citizens arguing that all these are highly necessary as sanitary measures; that they tend to keep back the awful epidemics—*spring fever* and *ennui*.—Large quantities of fish continue to be shipped by every boat.

SOUTH MILLS.—The Shuck Factory has been closed and will not commence work again till next fall.—The farmers are making good progress with their work.—The "Big Injun," the weather oracle of South Mills, says this will be a good crop year.—P. G. John Jacobs has been elected representative of Fidelity Lodge, No. 83, to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., which meets in Raleigh next month.—A movement is on foot to get up an excursion from this place to visit the Centennial Exhibition, about the middle of July; the party to go on the Schooner Marian and to live aboard the ship during their stay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.


## To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

## Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St, New York


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


# BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

**NOTICE.**

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best." The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

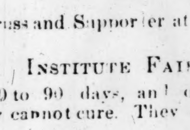
*French Laundry Blue,*

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Power in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,




*334 Bowery, N. Y,*

to whom was awarded the

**Premium Medal**

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

*First-class Lady Surgeon*

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

## New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a supply of

*Hardware of all Kinds.*

Builders tools.

**Farming Implements;**

***Cutlery, Wagon***

and

*Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

tf. B. C. BROTHRES.

## United States Internal Revenue Notice.

I will be at the following places in the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for retail liquor dealers and manufactured tobacco dealers:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manteo, Dare county, | May | 2nd and 3d |
| South Mills, Camden county, | " | 5th and 6th |
| E. City, Pasquotank | " " | 8th and 9th. |
| Woodville, Perquimans | " " | 10th. |
| Hertford, | " " | 11th an . 12th. |
| Edenton, Chowan | " " | 15th. |
| Gatesville, Gates | " " | 18th and 19th. |
| Camden C. H. Camden | " " | 22d. |
| Currituck C H Currituck | " " | 24th. |
| Indian Town, | " " | 26th. |

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
Deputy Collector.
South Mills, Camden Co., N. C., April 8th
43-4t.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

St. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.
24.-1yr

**MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know of Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address. Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

**$250** A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PREMIUMS.

We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

## SEWING-MACHINES.

REMEMBER
**The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.**

Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.

**Their Machines Rank among the very Best.**

**Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.**
**Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.**
**Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.**



**Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.**

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

**ORGANS.**

Premium No. 4 is a

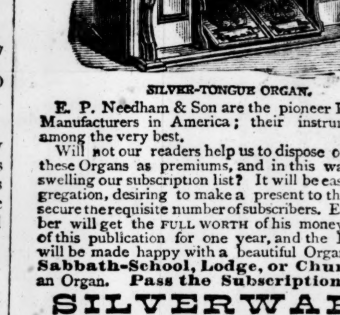
Style 42, E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops ........... Price, $205.

Premium No. 5 is a

Style 47, E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $325.



SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a **Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church,** needs an Organ. **Pass the Subscription Paper.**

**SILVERWARE.**

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.




BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

| No. of Premium. | Name of Premium. | Price of Premium. |
|---|---|---|
| 6.. | Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style | $1 00 |
| 7.. | Child's Cup, gold-lined | 2 75 |
| 8.. | Half-dozen tea-spoons | 3 00 |
| 9.. | Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined | 4 00 |
| 10.. | Half dozen table-spoons or forks | 6 00 |
| 11.. | Butter-dish, with knife-rest | 8 50 |
| 12.. | Cake basket, new pattern | 13 50 |
| 13.. | Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, ivy decoration | 15 50 |
| 14.. | A communion set, 5 pieces | 27 50 |

We will give the above described premiums for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

**OIL.**

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, }
December 3rd 1874. }

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

**It will not Explode.**

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

***National Hotel,***

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

**A NEW HOUSE**

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

**ARTHUR SPRUILL,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

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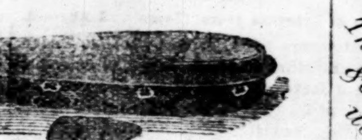
GENERAL

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CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

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Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

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3-3m

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TO the good people of City and surrounding country I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of Seasonable GOODS For Cash, and propose to sell them at such prices as will enable me to sell them rapidly. Cash and One Price Only, are the terms on which business is done—shall endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and all wishing cheap goods and to pay as they go please call at

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*Every machine fully warranted.*

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh | 9,15 A. M. |
| Arrives at Weldon | 3,30 P. M. |
| Leaves Weldon | 9,50 A. M. |
| Arrives at Raleigh | 3,45 P. M. |

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

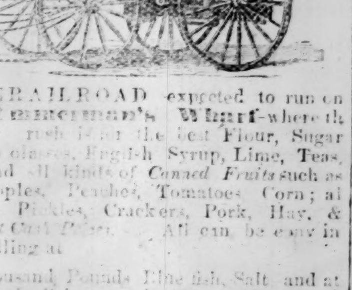
| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh | 5,15 A. M |
| Arrives at Weldon, | 5,15 P. M |
| Leaves Weldon | 2,20 A. M |
| Arrives at Raliegh | 2,40 P. M |

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

49— A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendant.

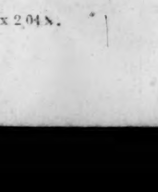
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Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Early Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

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Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand, also a good variety of Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery & Confectionery line always on hand. Parties supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

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His reputation as a Painter [illegible] this and the surrounding counties [illegible] with which he has [illegible] and the satisfaction with which [illegible] will [illegible]

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Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies [illegible]

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I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

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A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

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**TO SPORTSMEN**

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine election of

*CUTLERY.*

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

J. O. W. BELL.

**GIVE ME WORK!**

*J. M. MATHEWS,*
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Corn Fodder—A Cow's Capacity.

For eight cows I began wheeling the care to them by the wheelbarrow load. This was slow work, as the cows would consume one load while I was after the other. I then took it to them by the wagon load, keeping the cows in at night. One small wagon load would not suffice. I thought I would like to know how many pounds one cow could go through in a day. I weighed one load and found it to be 2,345 pounds, and on Saturday at five P. M. eight cows were set to work. Let me say further that they were not starved for forty-eight or twenty-four hours prior to this, but were well filled at the time of beginning the task. At seven P. M. the stalls were turned over to them until they were full, and enough for their lunch during the night left within reach. They were let out for water on Sunday, but were not dry, only two indulging. They were fed three times on Sunday. None would drink on Monday. Again they were fed during Monday. At five P. M. the whole load, 2,345 pounds, was consumed, an average of 146¼ pounds per day, or each cow ate 293 pounds in the forty-eight hours, and was not uncomfortable either. The cows shrank during the time about three pounds each. The corn sowed was Ohio mixed; at time of cutting it was fully ten feet high. From the first of August my pastures have increased, owing to keeping cows off at night. I regard grass as better for milch cows than fodder, unless you are making butter. I sell milk in town, and to produce large quantities I feed "brewers' malt." This produces a large flow of lacteal fluid; but followed up with meal, or corn and oats ground together, it makes a large flow of good milk. I cannot afford these hard times to buy meal, so I feed sowed corn (cut and fed green), which answers every purpose and is much cheaper.

The amount of fodder corn a cow will eat, according to the above statement, is certainly very large; but we must remember that this food is very juicy, holding a large percentage of water. If we are to take the baking experiment of Harris Lewis, the 164¼ pounds of corn contained only about eleven and three-fourths pounds of dry food, which would be a rather small allowance, after all, for a good sized cow, since she will eat twenty-five to thirty pounds of well cured hay per day in winter. But the probability is that our friend Lewis carried the drying process to a very great extreme, having carbonized a large proportion of the woody fiber, and when corn is dried at a moderate heat it will be found to contain, in its most succulent state, sixteen to eighteen pounds of dry substance in one hundred pounds, which would give about twenty-five pounds of dry food to each cow in the above experiment, and this would be just equal to twenty-nine pounds of air-dried hay. We have tested cows with clover in its most watery state, and found they would each eat one hundred pounds per day. This gave about the same amount of dry substance as 146 pounds of green corn, as clover will dry out about seventy-five per cent. But a man may congratulate himself on feeding even 146 pounds of green corn per day, for if his corn was ordinarily thick on the ground and ten feet high, he had, no doubt, thirty tons per acre, which would feed a cow 410 days to the acre, thus making an acre feed a cow thirteen and one-half months. What crop will do better than this?—*New England Homestead.*

### Domestic Hints.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Pare, quarter, and core the apples. Put two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder in one quart of flour; one teacupful of butter; make stiffer than for biscuit; roll and cut in strips and put around the pieces of apple. Set them in a deep tin pan and put in a tinful of water and a spoonful of butter; put them in to bake, and baste them every little while. Eat them with cream.

A NO. 1. PUDDING.—Four cups flour sifted and thoroughly mixed with two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cup sugar, one cup butter, one of raisins, one of currants, two eggs, a little salt, a pint of milk, spice with nutmeg or allspice, and flavor with lemon, vanilla or almond. Put in a bag and boil or steam three hours.

LEMON PIE.—After extracting the juice from the lemon, chop the peeling very fine; boil it in a cup of water. After boiling add the juice together with three well beaten eggs. Sugar to taste. Save the white of one egg for the top.

BUNNS.—About a pint of dough after it is kneaded and well risen, one coffee cup of sugar, one teacupful of butter, same of currants, one-half teaspoonful of soda; carraway or lemon for flavoring; knead well and raise; then make into small bunns to raise again for the oven. This is the best recipe I have ever used.

MINCE PIE.—Three pounds of meat to five pounds of apples, one-half pound of suet, two pounds of sugar, half pound of butter, one quart of molasses, one-half pint of boiled cider; two quarts new cider, one lemon peel dried and grated, one tablespoonful of salt, two of pepper, same of cinnamon, allspice, clover; grate nutmeg into the pies, and add raisins. This recipe can be varied to suit the taste, but it makes a standard mince pie. They are better when the apple is not chopped too fine. All of the ingredients should be boiled together an hour or more.

SAUSAGES.—To five pounds of meat two ounces of salt, one ounce of sage, one half ounce of pepper, a very little beef. All of these recipes can be spoiled in the making and the baking.—*Housekeeper.*

### Death Among the Pigs.

C. D. Bennett, Portage, Livingston county, N. Y., writes to the farmers' club: My neighbor had a fine sow that dropped her pigs on a warm day last March. They appeared strong and lively, but looked rather fat and flabby. In an hour several of them were dead, from no apparent cause. With the utmost care and nursing of them, some with the sow and some in the kitchen, they were all dead the next morning. She lost a litter in a similar way about the same time the year before; but in the summer of each year she raised a litter of fine, healthy pigs. Some say that feeding the sow with corn killed the pigs. She had the run of the barnyard and the slop from the kitchen. I have two sows who dropped their pigs about the same time; all were strong and healthy. I fed the sows as I always do, corn and the slop from the kitchen, giving them the run of the yard. I never lost any as above, but others have, and charge it to feed corn. What says the club?

Mr. S. E. Todd said the death of the pigs was attributable to the improper feeding of the sow. The corn and too much slops probably brought on puerperal fever. He had lost pigs in a similar manner.

### Thrush in Horses.

J. H., Manchester, N. H., writes to the *Times* as follows: I have a mare ten years old, with foal, that has got the thrush in all four feet; has probably been so for two or three years; has been treated with various remedies, including treatment by a veterinary surgeon, without the slightest benefit. Is there a cure?

Reply.—The cure for thrush is to inject into the diseased frog a few drops of muriatic acid daily for a few days, and filling the cracks with tow, steeped in a solution of one part of acid in three parts of water. The sole of the foot should be well washed previously in soap and water. The cause of this disease is the horse standing in moist, warm manure or on damp, filthy floors, by which the sole of the foot is injured. It is also an effect of navicular disease. In the first case it can be cured; in the latter it is incurable.

### Washing Flannels and Linens.

To whiten flannel, made yellow by age, dissolve one and one-half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds soft water, and also two-thirds of an ounce of spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time, and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens are washed, soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linen with this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

### A Terrible Death.

The Bardstown (Ky.) *Record* says: Never has it been our lot to chronicle a more horrible and melancholy death than that of Mr. W. H. Bemiss, an old and respected citizen of Wardsville, Anderson county.

Mrs. Bemiss and her children were absent on a visit. No one was at home but Mr. Bemiss. At ten o'clock he was seen by a neighbor at his residence. He was not seen again until two o'clock in the afternoon, when his little ten-year-old son, who had returned home with his mother, heard a groan in the direction of the stable, and on entering it was horrified at seeing his father lying in the agonies of death and a large boar hog eating at his face. He endeavored to drive it off, but the animal had become mad from the taste of human blood and attacked him. The boy retreated to the yard, where he secured an ax, and returning, succeeded in killing the infuriated beast. He then ran to the house and disclosed the sad intelligence to his mother, who was so shocked as to almost lose her reason.

On examination it was found that Mr. Bemiss was still alive, and as quickly as possible he was removed from the stable to the house, where he lingered in an unconscious state until he died.

Mr. Bemiss had been threatened with apoplexy or paralysis for several weeks and it is probable he fell in a fit and was attacked by the hog. How long he was in the stable is unknown, but those who were present when Mr. Bemiss was removed are of the opinion that he was there several hours.

The deceased was in his sixtieth year. He was born in Nelson county, where he lived most of his life. Of late years he resided near Wardsville.

### Weighing Light.

Prof. Crookes, of London, has actually succeeded in weighing the light of a candle, although light has hitherto been considered imponderable. The principle of his delicate and complicated instrument is based on the fact that a fine thread of glass, suspended at one end, may be turned round twenty or thirty times without breaking, and has a tendency to untwist itself. By fastening such a thread in a tube, and throwing a ray of light on the interior, it has been found possible, with the aid of other scientific appliances, to register the revolutions and tensions caused by the introduction of the light of a candle into the tube, the result of which is that it weighs about 0,001728, or nearly two-thousandth part of a grain. Taking this as an approximate starting point, we find that the light thrown out by the sun on the earth is equal to about thirty-two grains per square foot, or fifty-seven tons to the square mile, or 3,000,000,000 tons on the whole earth, a force that, but for gravitation, would drive our planet into space.

### Calling a Thief a Thief.

All the daily papers in Pittsburgh, says an exchange, having recently been sued for libel in the sum of $10,000 each, and put under heavy bonds for trial, for inadvertently calling a man a thief when it was proven that he had stolen a large lot of jewelry, the newspaper managers have resolved that on the first day of April they will discharge all their editors and reporters and begin the publication of the Bible as a news matter for their readers. Such stories as that about Mrs. Potiphar, Solomon and Uriah and the like will be toned down as much as possible, and the word "alleged" interpolated, so that no direct charge will be made. When the Bible is exhausted they will publish the Koran and the Book of Mormon, and, finally, fall back on the works of Confucius and the Chinese Encyclopdeia. Hereafter, no positive opinions or personal reference less than 5,000 years old is to appear in a Pittsburgh newspaper. Life insurance agents will be able to do a land office business among their subscribers.

### To Make Common Soap.

Slack in a tub, just enough to cause it to crumble perfectly, six pounds of fresh quicklime, and add to this a solution of six pounds of common washing soda dissolved in four gallons of warm water, and while stirring these two thoroughly together, pour in four gallons of boiling water. Let this settle, and then pour off the clear lye into a clean iron kettle, and add twelve pounds of clarified grease, dusting in, a little at the time, four ounces of finely powered borax. Let this boil gently for ten or fifteen minutes, until it thickens and becomes ropy; then have in readiness a tight box, lined with a piece of muslin large enough to hang well over the sides to allow of the contents being afterward conveniently lifted out; pour the mixture from the kettle into the box, and let it stand for a few days to harden. When sufficiently firm, turn it out on a table and cut into bars with a thin wire. Soap thus made and left to harden in a dry room, will be fit to use in about a month and a half.

### Why he Remained a Bachelor.

In an elegant mansion near the Arlington House in this city, says a Washington correspondent, reside two ladies of the olden aristocracy—Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About the latter lady a little romance clings which makes her interesting. She was the second and the affianced bride of the late President Buchanan, his first love having died in her youth, and until he met Miss Coleman he was almost a recluse from ladies' society. He was engaged to her when sent abroad as American minister to the court of St. James in London. At that time Miss Coleman resided in New York. He returned to this country on a visit, and on the evening he arrived Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued, and instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She had taken offense at his not calling the evening before, and refused to see him, and they never met again.

### Something More of Mystery.

The old French arms investigation is now recalled by the evidence in the Fort Sill case. There was a mysterious woman in that investigation, who appeared to have made propositions to New York parties to procure contracts for a consideration. She professed the power to secure anything she desired at the War department. There was a great deal of difficulty in finding the witness, but finally a woman came before the committee and testified to general and unimportant affairs, and the impression was created that some woman had attempted to get money from the New York contractors under false pretenses, and had really gained nothing. The next year after the investigation it became the current belief that the real woman in the case had been concealed. A senator on the committee was named as authority for this story. It is now suggested that the same lady who disposed of trading posts delt in guns for the French army.

### A Dead Husband Comes to Life.

Mrs. Jane Reynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in December last went to Waverly, N. Y., and claimed the body of a man who had committed suicide there and been buried by the authorities. She had the body taken to New Haven, Conn., thinking that it belonged to her husband, and buried in the family plot. She was naturally not a little surprised, therefore, one morning, when her husband walked into the house and informed her that he had been on a little excursion up in the northwestern part of the State.

New white lace can be made old and fashionable by dipping it in coffee.

## A DESPERATE DUEL.

### An Old Story Retold—The Fight in the Pit.

It is now over thirty years since one of the most remarkable, desperate, and murderous duels that ever took place in this or any other country was fought in Vicksburg. One of the parties was formerly a New York boy, who was a graduate from one the banks. After filling all of the desks of that institution with singular ability, from a collecting clerk up to the position of first teller, while still quite a young man he was appointed cashier of a bank in Vicksburg, which gave offense and caused great jealousy among the senior clerks of that institution, and they took every opportunity to oppose and insult him. This became so marked and unbearable in its character that the president finally told the cashier that he must resent it, and that he would stand by him. He had an occasion soon after to give one of the tellers a specimen of his skill in the art of self-defense. This resulted in a challenge for a duel, which was accepted and was fought after three days of constant pistol practice, resulting in the death of the teller. He had numerous relatives that, one after another, came forward to avenge his death, until four duels were forced upon the cashier from the natural consequences of the first duel, and "still there were more Richmonds in the field." A relative of the first victim, an editor and successful duelist, gave out a threat that he was coming to town to avenge the death of cousin. His great courage and desperate fighting qualities had been frequently successfully tried, and were so well known that something desperate must be done to meet the emergency, and if possible to stop any and all future challenges. The editor arrived in town, and lost no time in sending his message, which was as promptly responded to. Early in the morning of the same day all of the arrangements were made for a meeting at six o'clock the next morning. After making some necessary arrangements in case of death, the cashier went to bed, and slept until four A. M., having all this time forgot the almost worshipful love and devotion of his wife and only child, who were in profound ignorance of his desperate enterprise. He silently kissed them; and then the husband and father stole away to attend to the bloody business that he deemed imperative, according to "the code of honor" and the loose morals of the inhabitants in that vicinity. He went forth with a firm determination "to conquer or die!" On arriving at the appointed rendezvous, he found a trench dug six feet deep, two feet wide, and twelve feet long. Into this double grave the two principals descended, each armed with six-shooting navy revolvers, and having bowie knives, with instructions to commence firing at the word, and advance and finish the bloody work with their knives, if the pistols failed to accomplish it. At the first shot the editor was mortally wounded. He drew his knife, and with the ferocity of a tiger, sprung forward at his opponent, just as he had fired his second shot. He warded off the blow with his pistol, which had a deep cut in it made by the heavy knife, showing what a desperate blow had been aimed at his life by his adversary, who fell dead at his feet. The cashier's mind was so much diseased that he could not attend to business, and by the advice of his physician took a vacation and a change of scene. He went to New York, and died in a lunatic asylum a month after.

### What Russia is Doing.

A narrow strip of only two hundred and twenty-five miles divides Russian and English territory in Central Asia. Steadily and constantly has Russia worked down from the north, until almost all of Central Asia not actually covered by the flag of England has been absorbed by her authorities. And while thus operating in Asia the czar is also taking care of his interests in southern Europe. Naturally fearful of the growing power of Germany, under the lead of such a man as Bismarck, he is attempting to draw a cordon around Constantinople by obtaining power in Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Herzegovina. Bismarck has not failed to apprehend this strategic feature of the case, and has placed Austria in the projected path of the czar, and is ready to back Francis Joseph when the proper moment comes for positive action. The German foothold in this section of Europe is in the Danubian provinces, while Austria dominates in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic sea. A Hohenzollern prince rules in Roumania, and a Hapsburg acts from Vienna, through Dalmatia. These men act as sentinels of Germany in this case, and it will be difficult for the czar to sink any mine that they will not discover and countermine. The wheel of circumstances brings about strange events in the history of nations as well as men, and the real check upon Russia may come in Europe from Germany, and not in Asia from England. The czar has two powers watching him with sleepless vigilance, and it will require all his power and cunning to escape being wounded by either one or the other horn of the warlike or diplomatic dilemma.

### Economy and the Women.

"I don't believe," remarked a gentleman, after passing through Washington street, Boston, of a pleasant afternoon, "that the ladies know that the times are dull and that their husbands are having a hard time to keep their heads above water." He was an unmarried man. The fact that ladies can dress as well as they did during the war at a discount of from forty to fifty per centum from prices then paid must be taken into account. But all husbands do not make their financial affairs a topic of conversation at home, and some better halves know less of their own husband's affairs than they do of their neighbors'. Some weeks since a lady was first informed of her husband's suspension by reading an announcement in a paper which she accidentally took up in a store while waiting to have an order filled. Whether it was pride or fear that prompted the secrecy cannot be stated, but what can be expected from wives in the way of true economy if they are only silent partners in the matrimonial copartnership?

In 1857 a large jewelry firm sold a costly set of jewels to a lady. The firm knew that the lady's husband was in a failing condition, but she had been a long and profitable customer. When the partner ordered his clerk not to charge the set which had been delivered, but to make a memorandum on the blotter, he paid the lady's integrity a high compliment. When her husband failed the jewelry came back with a note couched in such terms that the dealer only regretted that a gift of the set would be construed as an insult.

### Earning a Name.

Between two hills, one wooded and desolate, the other bare and inhabited, just above Washington heights, on Manhattan island, flows a narrow stream. It is Spuyt den Duyvel creek, which, with the Harlem river, separates Manhattan island from the mainland. Its queer name often puzzles the curious, who inquire for its origin. Diedrich Knickerbocker solves the problem. He tells us that when Anthony Van Coriear, Governor Stuyvesant's great trumpeter, was on a mission to stir up the country to war beyond the Harlem river, he came to this stream. There was no ferryboat there. The wind was high and the waters were turbulent. Feeling the urgency of his errand, Anthony swore he would cross the creek *en spuyt den duyvel* (in spite of the devil), and taking a hearty embrace of his stone bottle, he plunged into the stream. When half-way over, he was seen to struggle violently, and giving a vehement blast of his trumpet, sunk forever to the bottom. The clangor of the trumpet aroused the people far and near, who hurried to the spot in amazement. "Here an old Dutch burgher," says the chronicler, "famed for his veracity, and who had been a witness of the fact, related to them the melancholy affair, with the fearful addition that he saw the devil, in the shape of a huge moss-bunker, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg and drag him beneath the waves." The stream and the wooded point have been called Spuyt den Duyvel ever since.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Montgomery Blair declares for Gov. Tilden for the Presidency in a published letter...... A fire at Jackson, La., destroyed the principal portion of the town...... The Virginia House has impeached George S. Stevens, judge of the Nelson county court, for conduct unbecoming his official character, in that he gambled and won money...... The Rhode Island Republicans renominated Gov. Henry Lippitt and the entire State ticket. The delegates to the national convention were not pledged to any candidate......Seven men were killed and ten severely wounded by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mills of the Union Pacific company, at Laramie City, Wy. The south end of the building was completely shattered, inflicting a loss of $15,000......The insurgents in Hayti continue to gain ground, and are in complete possession of Jacmel, which is blockaded by two government steamers. Business throughout the country is ruined...... Servia has 30,000 disposable men in case she joins the Herzegovinians.....The bill creating the title of empress of India for Queen Victoria has passed its third reading......The Scranton (Pa.) opera house was destroyed by fire......Lieut.-Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, who was found guilty under the articles of impeachment, has been removed, and debarred from hereafter holding any place of honor trust or profit.

Gen. Lebarra made a forced loan of $300,000 from the merchants and principal men of Matamoras, Mexico. The Americans of the town claimed the protection of their consul. The insurgents have captured the town of Jalapa. Vera Cruz has been declared in a state of siege......It is stated on good authority that the czar of Russia, tired of imperial cares, intends to practically retire from the throne, making the czarowitch regent.... The exhibits of France and Brazil have arrived at Philadelphia...... The Americans in Rome have opened an Episcopal church...... Destructive floods have occurred in Arkansas, as the results of extraordinarily heavy rains. Washouts occurred on nearly all the railways, and travel was much obstructed......The fishing schooner Edwin C. Dolliver, of Gloucester, Mass., lost three of her crew on the Grand banks......Paul Dahlgren, consul-general of the United States to Italy, and son of the late Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, died at Rome.

The foreman of a jury in Baltimore, Md., having been discovered to be intoxicated, Judge Brown sent him to jail for ten days and disqualified him from service as a juror...... The German high court adopted a charge of treason against Count Von Arnim, and his property will be confiscated if he refuses to appear......The dikes protecting Herzogenbosch, Holland, have been swept away by the floods, the railway bridge and roads have been destroyed, and the town is completely isolated. Hundreds of houses have disappeared, and six thousand persons are homeless....The present crop of Cuban sugar is $30,000,000 less than that of last year......Switzerland's contributions to the Centennial have arrived.....While Wm. Hoggan, with his wife and three children, were crossing a bridge covered with water at Winchester, Ind., the wagon run off the end of the bridge, and Mrs. Hoggan and the three children were drowned......B. P. Rogers, paying teller of the Fulton bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has fled with $25,000.... Gen. Crook's expedition destroyed Crazy Horse's camp of hostile Sioux in Powder river canyon....Heavy rains caused extensive floods throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and in the immediate vicinity of New York city, and did heavy damage in washing out the railways, carrying away bridges and dams, causing landslides, etc. Twelve persons lost their lives. The damages cannot be made good by $1,000,000......The Chinese towns of Wuhia, Tchang and Wenchas are to be opened to foreign trade..... China sends $160,000 worth of goods to the Centennial..... A fire in Osaka, Japan, consumed six hundred houses, and the village of Kozuchi lost three hundred in the same manner.

Joseph H. Lamb, of Norwich, Conn., ex-controller of the State, committed suicide by shooting......Rysdyk's famous Hambletonian, the sire of the most noted trotting horse in the country, died at Chester, N. Y., at the age of twenty-eight years......Information has been received from Col. Gordon, the English explorer in Africa, saying the expedition is progressing finely...... Further intelligence has been received in connection with the loss of the steamship Strathmore, before reported lost in the South Pacific. It appears that forty-four persons were drowned, and the survivors, who saved nothing from the wreck, subsisted for six months on the sea birds and their eggs......While the states of Central America are at peace with each other, a general feeling of distrust prevails. Medina was entirely successful in overturning the government of Honduras......Hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador are deemed inevitable; and as Guatemala is in the best condition, financially and physically, she is certain of success......Wrecks are reported from all along the coast, as the consequence of the recent gale and storm. The most prominent was that of the steamship Great Western, from the Mediterranean, which grounded and broke up off Amityville, Long Island. The vessel and cargo were valued at $476,000. No lives lost. The schooner Harriet Newell, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Bath, Me., went ashore near Portland, and the captain and his wife were lost. The brig A. Porter, of Nova Scotia, went ashore on the New Hampshire coast, and the captain, a mate and six men were drowned......The giving away of a dam at Clinton, Mass., during the recent severe storm, did damage to the amount of $200,000; destroying a tannery, comb factory, Fullerville Co.'s factory and four other buildings.

Every day brings fresh intelligence regarding the disastrous storm which swept over New England. Several dams which had been weakened by the immense pressure of water have since given way, whereby mills and other buildings have been torn from their foundations. The losses will aggregate two or three millions......Advices received from India report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, has been wrecked on the Arabian sea. She had on board about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Bushire. Three men, who are supposed to be the only survivors, reached Hodeida......Gen. Schenck testified that the charges against him are false, that he bought the Emma Mine stock in good faith, and lost $50,000 on it......The boiler of H. Sauerbier's Sons' tool factory, at Newark, N. J., exploded from some unknown cause, throwing the three story brick building and extensions into ruins, and instantly killing two men and seriously wounding fourteen others. .....A locomotive boiler exploded near Glasgow, Scotland, killing five persons and severely injuring nine others......The government troops in Mexico were successful in two unimportant battles with the revolutionists..... While the Scotch and Irish will each send a team to the international rifle match at Philadelphia, it is doubtless if the English will be represented...... Evidence in the trial of Pay Inspector Spaulding, at San Francisco, shows that over $1,000,000 were procured on false vouchers.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### The Business of General Interest Transacted.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Jones (Rep.), of Nevada, introduced a bill to prohibit the transportation of liquid nitro-glycerine, and to regulate the transportation of dynamite. Referred. The bill absolutely prohibits the transportation from one State or Territory to another, or to or from a foreign country, of nitro-glycerine in any other form than that of dynamite, and prohibits the transportation of the latter substance except by merely freight conveyances, and on condition that it is packed in metallic cases, and unaccompanied with any means of exploding it. In the event of a death being caused by explosion when dynamite is transported in any other manner, every person who knowingly permitted or aided in its transportation is to be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. Referred to the commitee on privileges and elections.

The Senate took up for consideration the Post Route bill. Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, said the committee had paid personal attention to all the proposed routes, and had made personal inquiry from different members as to the necessity of all they had proposed. After some discussion the bill was amended as to minor points and passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to count the votes of President and Vice-President, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. Conklin (Rep.), of New York, reported favorably on the House bill relating to the execution of custom house bonds, providing that when any bond is required by law to be executed by any firm for the use and benefit of such firm, the execution of such bond by any member of such firm shall bind the other members of said firm in the same manner as though each of the other members had personally executed said bond. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, said the committee had declined to agree to all the cuttings down of the House and inserted amendments restoring salaries, but not expending any more than has been expended in former years. About forty consulates had been abolished by the House which the committee had restored. The first amendment proposed by the Senate committee was agreed to. It is as follows:

For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, fixed by the House at $14,056, the committee move to strike out $14,056 and insert $17,570.

The next amendment was on restoring Italy to its former position, but which had been stricken out by the House. Agreed to.

#### HOUSE.

The House took up the bill reported from the judiciary committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States government, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Blaine to extend the application of the bill to senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress.

After a long debate the House proceeded to vote on the bill and various amendments. Mr. Townsend's amendment, providing that expenditures for election purposes allowed by the law of any State should not be construed as being affected by the act, was rejected.

Mr. Blaine's amendment, including senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress in the provisions of the bill, was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 88.

Mr. Hoar's amendment, providing that nothing in the bill should prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents for the purpose of giving information, was rejected—yeas 91, nays 119.

Other amendments were rejected, and then the next vote was on Mr. Brown's substitute. The first section reads:

That no officer or employee of the government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer or employee of the same, or other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case.

The second section is the amendment offered by Mr. Cobbe, of Virginia, and adopted. The third section gives United States district courts jurisdiction of the offenses created by the act. The substitute was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and the bill as thus amended was passed—yeas, 173; nays, 8.

Bills were passed: Prohibiting the cutting of timber on any Indian reservation or lands to which the Indian title or right of occupancy has not been extinguished; repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States in the late civil war.

Mr. Banning (Rep.), of Ohio, from the military committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, $10,000; lieutenant-general, $8,000; major-general, $6,000; brigadier-general, $5,000; colonel, $3,500; lieutenant-colonel, $3,000; major, $2,500; captain (mounted), $2,000; captain (not mounted), $1,800; adjutant, $1,800; first lieutenant (mounted), $1,600; first lieutenant (not mounted), $1,500; second lieutenant (mounted), $1,500; second lieutenant (not mounted), $1,400.

A bill to supply a deficiency of $62,000 for the manufacture of postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1876, was passed.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, offered a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before a House committee at $2 per day, and a mileage of five cents per mile. Referred.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of books printed in any foreign language. Referred.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, from the conference committee on the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Sioux agency, made the report that the House should concur in the Senate amendment, increasing the amount from $100,000 to $150,000. The report was agreed to.

## POISONED STOCKINGS.

### A Startling Case—Serious Sickness of a Four-Year-Old Boy.

A Utica *Observer* reporter was informed that the four-year-old boy of a widow lady living in the city was seriously ill, and that the cause of the little fellow's sickness was thought to be his poisoned stockings. It was ascertained that the case was in charge of Dr. Charles B. Tefft, and to him the reporter applied for information. He was told that the cause of the boy's sickness probably lay in the fact that his stockings were dyed brown by the use of picric acid, but that experiments to be made in the evening would determine that point. The case was this:

On Sunday the little fellow put on a pair of brown woolen stockings. Four days after he was taken very ill. He commenced retching and vomiting, and a yellowish hue commenced spreading all over his body. When Dr. Tefft was called the little fellow was suffering great pain. Dr. Tefft confesses that after an examination he was unable to see why the boy should be sick until his eye fell on the boy's brown stockings, when the thought flashed over him that the newspapers were probably right, and that there was poison in them. He had them removed at once, and found that the boy's legs were fairly yellow. He then had the mother taste the stockings, and she declared that they were very bitter. The mystery of the poor little fellow's illness was explained.

Dr. Tefft, on reading up on the subject of picric acid, found that it would produce the same symptoms as those exhibited by the boy. Next morning the stockings were subjected to a thorough test. A piece was cut from one of them and placed in hot water for a moment. Then placing it between the teeth a very bitter taste was perceptible, so bitter that it irritated the end of the tongue. The pair of stockings were then placed in the water. On wringing them the water immediately became discolored, assuming a yellowish tinge which could not be mistaken. There is no doubt that the picric acid in the matter used to color the stockings produced the boy's sickness. At one time the little fellow was very near death, but he is now recovering. His recent attack was his first serious illness, but it is noted that during the time he has worn the stockings he has been afflicted with diarrhea, headache and stomach-ache.

The stockings were not a cheap pair. There were as nicely made and of as nice a shade as any. But their effects were dangerous. This picric acid is not used alone for purely brown stockings. It is also used to dye striped hose in which that color appears. But all brown stockings are not poisoned. Some of them are manufactured by honest dealers who disdain to make use of picric acid on account of its cheapness, because they know its deadly effects. There is one sure test to apply to detect its presence. Stockings dyed with it, placed between the teeth and against the tongue, impart a bitter taste, which cannot be mistaken. Ladies or others about to purchase brown stockings would do well to apply this test before buying.

### Spring Silks.

The soft lustrous Louisine silks are imported in low-price qualities for overdresses for the spring. These come in taffeta designs in small checks of white or ecru with black or any dark color, and are sold for one dollar a yard. Good taffeta silks in these patterns are bought for the same price at present, and these should be chosen when the entire dress is made of one material. Louisine silk is preferred for overdresses above plain gros grain.

Damasse Louisines are new this season. They are imported in cream, black, blue, brown, and myrtle green shades to match the plain silks that will be worn with them. A heavier fabric than this, called serge broderie, is twilled silk quaintly brocaded in antique designs, and also in more recent Louis Quatorze patterns. The ground is invariably ecru, but the figures are of bold contrasting color. The Henri Quatre brocades shown for parts of costumes are as thick and rich looking as the stuffs used by upholsterers for furniture covers. The oldest time colors are revived in them as well as old designs. They usually consist of but one color, the ground and figure being the same, but in some of the varieties mentioned above the figure is thrown into relief by being in contrast with the background.

### A Talk With Mrs. Gaines.

A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: I had a glimpse of this wonderful woman in the supreme court room. Then, entering Mrs. Jewell's parlors, I again encountered the lady making her round of calls in a tasteful costume which diminished the look of age amazingly. Its color was violet, with pale lavender pipings, and it seemed impossible that seventy years could have passed before those wonderful eyes. I say wonderful and I mean it, for they are still very beautiful. The great brown iris is just rimmed at the edge with the faintest line of gray, and the pupil looks like what it really is, only a portal for sunbeams to enter, for Mrs. Gaines has no fancy for the dark side of life, no disposition to tarry in shadow. No one ever sees her without a bonnet, and I am compelled to admit that the fluffy crimps which show in front and the coil at the back of the head don't seem to be indigenous to the scalp of the wearer; but what if they ain't? There are precious few of us who don't wear false hair in some shape, and if Mrs. Gaines chooses a wig it is merely a matter of taste. I had a long chat with her. She glories in fighting what she terms her "great moral battle," declares she might long ago have won her claim had she been willing to tamper with justice, and her hatred of Mr. Cushing is something amusing in its energetic expression. "Ah," said Judge E., "Mr. Cushing may be made chief justice yet: then you can marry him and have things all your own way!" I wish you could have seen her supreme scorn when she repelled the idea. For forty-four years she has been before the courts; beaten back, she only drew breath and came again; every legal quibble is familiar to her, and she avers that she is made better prepared now to assert her rights for forty years more than when she entered upon the contest. She is thoroughly familiar with Washington life, and utterly out of patience with its follies. "Do you know what I shall do some day!" she asked. "I'm coming to Washington and I'm going to build a great hotel for Congressmen. It shall be so large that every man may have room for his family about him, and it shall be conducted so economically that every man can afford to enjoy its conveniences; then I know the members will behave a great deal better." That life may close for her before she achieves her purpose never seems to enter her thought. No one can be more entertaining than Mrs. Gaines, for which she has been the personal friend of so many distinguished people that her fund of anecdote is exhaustless.

PLEASED.—When Tamberlik, the famous tenor, was once in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, he was captured by Mexican brigands, together with $40,000 which he had upon his person. Learning who he was, they persuaded him to sing for them, and were so much pleased with his performance that they restored his money and his liberty, and also gave him $2,000 for the pleasure he had conferred.

A Brooklyn bachelor mentions the fact that the scratch of a female baby is always more sudden and treacherous than that of a male baby.


At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once. *

**Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

*Dear Sir*—I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and begun to look upon medicines and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that idious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,

W. H. SPENCER.

*P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.*

**To Our Lady Readers.**

We clip the following from a recent number of *Harper's Ladies' Bazar*, on account of the, to us, new theory of Cosmetic. This lady at least gives her patrons the advantage of knowing what they are using:

MISS KOOLE INTERVIEWED.

REPORTER.—I called this morning to learn from your own lips fuller particulars regarding your new theory of Cosmetic for the Complexion.

MISS K.—I will aid you to the extent of my ability. You cannot do a better kindness than to warn against the use of the Powders and Liquids so generally used in this country.

REPORTER.—Your skin shows no indications of ill treatment (she has a beautiful complexion).

MISS K.—No; thanks to Prof. Habener, of Vienna. For about four years I used powders and washes, until I had ruined my skin. I looked older at thirty, over ten years ago, than now.

REPORTER.—Did the professor acquaint you with his treatment of your case?

MISS K.—Yes; it is no secret and simplicity itself. He asked to see the Cosmetic I was using and pronounced it villainous. Said there should be a law to punish people who would offer such hurtful preparations to the public. He gave me the formula which I am now offering to the ladies.

REPORTER.—But what is the theory of this treatment?

MISS K.—Common sense. Every pore has its little repository or sac, just under the skin, containing fatty matter. Now, what makes children's skin so smooth and fair is the fact that the pores are closed, or nearly so, and protects the contents of these little receptacles. As we grow older, by the use of soap in washing and in many other ways, the pores become relaxed, or opened, and this fatty substance, which is the health-giving principle to the skin, is destroyed. His theory is to close the pores or contract them to protect what nature placed under them.

REPORTER.—That certainly is good logic. But does it whiten the skin when applied?

MISS K.—Yes; a brunette may become a blonde temporarily. It produces a fresh, youthful look to the skin.

REPORTER.—Why do you not prepare it and put it before the public in the ordinary way?

MISS K.—I prefer to furnish the ladies with the receipt; they can then see they are using nothing injurious; can procure it at any druggist's at a mere nominal expense; I charge the $1 to meet the expenses of advertising.

REPORTER.—You know it is beneficial to the skin?

MISS K.—Yes, from experience; besides I have given it to some of our best physicians, who now prescribe it.

REPORTER.—Then I will say to lady readers they can get the formula by sending $1 to MISS J. M. KOOLE, P. O. Box 4130, New York City.

MISS K.—If you please; thank you.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

**DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.**

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

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### The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 08¾ @ | 13 |
| Common to Good Texans | 08¾ @ | 09¾ |
| Milch Cows | 40 00 @ | 70 00 |
| Hogs—Live | — @ | — |
| Dressed | 10¾ @ | 11 |
| Sheep | 06 @ | 08 |
| Lambs | 7 00 @ | 8 50 |
| Cotton—Middling | 13¾ @ | 13¾ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 45 @ | 5 60 |
| State Extra | 5 45 @ | 5 60 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 30 @ | 1 30 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 27½ @ | 1 29 |
| Rye—State | 92 @ | 95 |
| Barley—State | 75 @ | 95 |
| Barley—Malt | 97 @ | 1 30 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 46 @ | 46 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 67 @ | 67¾ |
| Hay, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 10 |
| Straw, per cwt | 50 @ | 1 10 |
| Hops.......75's—13 @18 ....olds | 04 @ | 08 |
| Pork—Mess | 23 30 @ | 23 40 |
| Lard | 14¾ @ | 14¾ |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new | 26 00 @ | 28 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 15 00 @ | 15 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 4 75 @ | 5 75 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 30 @ | 30 |
| Petroleum—Crude.......08¾@09 | Refined, | 15 |
| Wool—California Fleece | 19 @ | 28 |
| Texas " | 19 @ | 28 |
| Australian " | 25 @ | 88 |
| Butter—State | 24 @ | 42 |
| Western Dairy | 25 @ | 33 |
| Western Yellow | 20 @ | 30 |
| Western Ordinary | 16 @ | 25 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | — @ | — |
| Cheese—State Factory | 07¾ @ | 14 |
| State Skimmed | 04 @ | 07 |
| Western | 06¾ @ | 12 |
| Eggs—State | 17 @ | 17½ |
| **ALBANY.** | | |
| Wheat | 1 37 @ | 1 37 |
| Rye—State | 91 @ | 93 |
| Corn—Mixed | 58 @ | 64 |
| Barley—State | 84 @ | 84 |
| Oats—State | 38 @ | 50 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | |
| Flour | 6 25 @ | 10 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Spring | 1 31 @ | 1 31 |
| Corn—Mixed | 59 @ | 60 |
| Oats | 41½ @ | 41½ |
| Rye | 75 @ | 75 |
| Barley | 90 @ | 90 |
| **BALTIMORE.** | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 12¾ @ | 12¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 75 @ | 8 75 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 75 @ | 78 |
| Corn—Yellow | 50 @ | 50 |
| Oats—Mixed | 45 @ | 46 |
| Petroleum | 08¾ @ | 08¾ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Extra | 06½ @ | 07½ |
| Sheep | 05 @ | 07¾ |
| Hogs—Dressed | 12 @ | 13½ |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 00 @ | 8 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 20 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye | 82 @ | 82 |
| Corn—Yellow | 63½ @ | 65 |
| Mixed | 60 @ | 60 |
| Oats—Mixed | 44 @ | 44 |
| Petroleum—Crude.......11⅞@11⅞ | Refined, | 14⅞ |
| **WATERTOWN, MASS.** | | |
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 5 00 @ | 8 75 |
| Sheep | 2 00 @ | 6 50 |
| Lambs | 2 00 @ | 6 50 |


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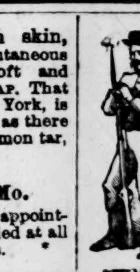
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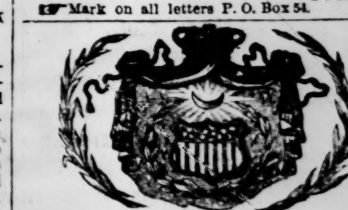
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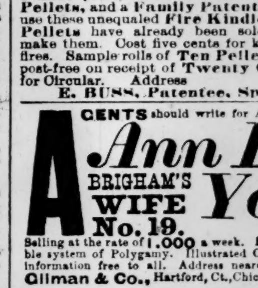
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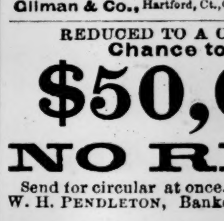
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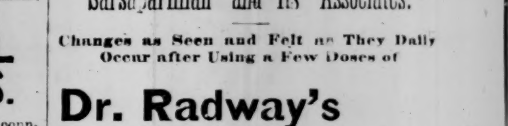
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9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have taken [illegible]), with the painful operation of passing these instruments, dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and sore ulcers, in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets, in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the [illegible] of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate [illegible] by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, [illegible] the hopeless to a new life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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